

No. 19,247. 號九十四百二千九萬一第 日六拾月二十年未己 HONGKONG THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1920. 四拜禮 號五月二年九國民華中 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH

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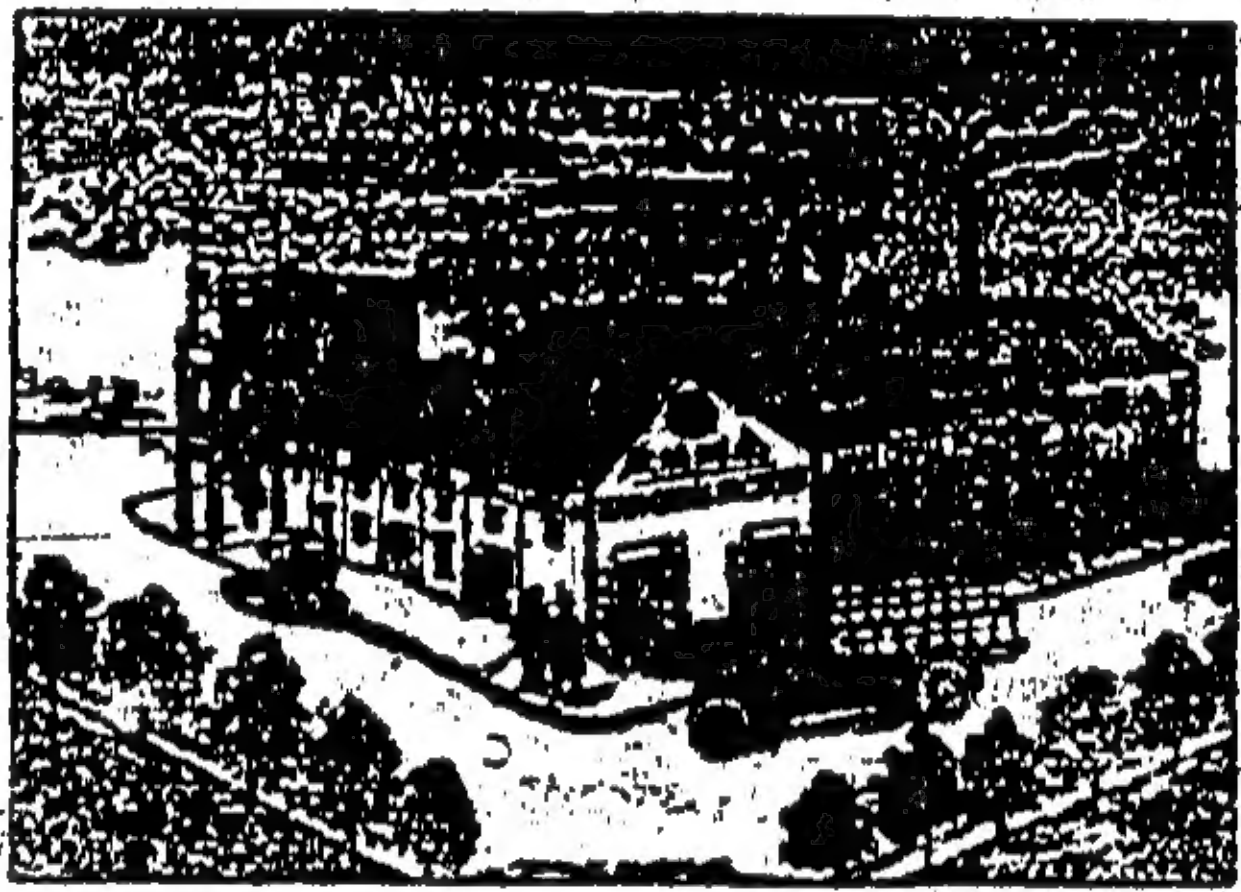
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THE GERMAN STAGE. REINHARDT'S NEW THEATRE.

Professor Max Reinhardt's new theatre, "Das Grosse Schauspielhaus" which has recently been opened in Berlin, is the theatrical novelty of the month in Berlin, according to the "Times" correspondent. It is not a matter of merely local interest, for the success of the experiment may, and probably will, have a decided influence on dramatic art elsewhere than in Germany. The new playhouse, with more than 3,000 seats, is a product of the altered conditions of the time. One might have supposed that the stage in Germany would have suffered from the war. It has lost, it is true, some of its players. On an average four or five in every large theatre have fallen, but they were for the most part young and unknown men.

In general the managers of theatres received fairly generous treatment from the authorities and it was not difficult to get exemptions for actors of special talent or promise. There was probably more than one reason for this. The desire to encourage art may have been not altogether foreign to it, but the expediency of keeping the public amused was doubtless not without its influence. Reinhardt himself, who has given me his views of the German stage of to-day, assured me that the drama enjoyed great prosperity during the war. The public, which is devoted to the theatre, flocked to the play in such numbers that the managements had no reason at all to complain. Indeed, he thought there had been an improvement as compared with the pre-war time. This was true of Berlin, but even in small provincial towns the attendance in the war years was larger than ever.

It is remarkable that the pieces which enjoyed most popularity were not war plays, nor were they comic productions, but serious pieces such as "Blicher's Danton's Tod," plays by Strindberg and Wedekind (whose *Die Rache der Pandora* was produced after both his old ones and the new play *Winterballade* produced at the Deutsche Theater. Faust has been played to crowded houses throughout the war, while of the French classics Moliere's *Malade imaginaire* and *Le bourgeois Gentilhomme* have proved popular in German translations. Quite recently Schiller's *Marie Stuart* has been produced at the Luisen Theater.

Shakespeare is in a class by himself. The fact of his English nationality was raised at the very beginning of the war; but Reinhardt assures me there was never any question of boycotting Shakespeare's plays on this account. They are too attractive and absorbing to be dispensed with, and Reinhardt alone has produced a whole cycle of them, among others *Othello*, *Hamlet*, *As You Like It*, *Twelfth Night*, and *The Tempest*—the last named two years ago, when the war was at its height. Shakespeare is, indeed, perhaps the greatest standby German theatre managers possess. Reinhardt himself is an enthusiastic admirer of Shakespeare, whose dramas he proposes to present under new conditions at the Grosse Schauspielhaus. Until now Reinhardt's name had been identified mainly with elaborate decorative stage effects. He tells me that he has come to the conclusion that the time has arrived to break new grounds, or, rather, to return to the earlier and, as he considers, better traditions of the stage.

A Socialist member of the Prussian Assembly said the other day that while the theatre should serve to improve taste and elevate morals, the Berlin stage had long been tending to become entirely commercialized. He demanded the socialization of the theatre. Reinhardt does not go as far as that, but he is endeavoring by his new enterprise to reach "the theatre-going masses" to whom the play is a matter of serious interest. He has, therefore, decided to dispense with the elaborate and costly mounting of plays which in many countries has been carried to extreme lengths, and to make his appeal to the interest and imagination rather than primarily to the eye of the spectator. His new house is a cheap one in comparison with the existing theatres. The average price of seats is marks 3.50 (3s. 6d.) and, as the house is a subscription theatre, the management knows where it stands financially for many months in advance. There are thousands of persons in Berlin—intelligent artisans, typists, bookkeepers, shop assistants—to whom the play makes an irresistible appeal, but who cannot afford present day prices. It is to these classes that Reinhardt mainly looks to fill his new house. The plays are announced in advance, and to many a family the date on which the periodical visit to the theatre is to take place is looked forward to with eagerness. Fathers and mothers take their children and the occasion is a domestic event.

AN APPEAL TO THE IMAGINATION.

By bringing the actors into the middle of the house Reinhardt believes he will re-establish that intimate association between player and audience which has been lost in great measure owing to the present construction of theatres, and that the drama will again come into its own as an important factor in the social and intellectual life of the nation. In his opinion "the play is the thing"; the words of the author are what should tell on the audience, and once this is achieved there is no longer any need for minute antiquarian exactness or extravagantly lavish pictorial or realistic accessories, since the imagination of the spectator, like that of children at play, will supply all or almost all that is necessary. And in Reinhardt's view this was Shakespeare's own attitude towards the stage. The first piece produced at the Grosse Schauspielhaus was a version of the *Oresteia* of Aeschylus. Its choruses bring upon the stage a rather numerous company of actors, "but," said Reinhardt to me, "the next piece I shall produce will be *Hamlet*, because I wish to

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ORIGIN OF THE WAR. KAISER'S MARGINAL NOTES.

After much vacillation and many postponements the German official documents bearing on the outbreak of the war were issued to the Press in Berlin on December 10th. It should be said at once that they add nothing essential to our knowledge of events and their causes. All the main outlines of the picture had already been sketched in by the numerous official and personal publications of the last twelve months. Even Karl Kautsky's book, which was based on these documents, did not do more than fill in secondary details. The present collection was assembled by him, and he naturally embodied in his own work those documents which illustrated his thesis of German guilt. Everything which might be interpreted as an exoneration of Germany had, on the other hand, already been exploited by the old Government and its adherents.

The method of publication of the documents is another instance of that deviousness of action by which the German Government, at every turn, raises doubts as to its goodwill and sincerity. On several occasions I have urged upon the Foreign Office here the desirability of issuing the documents in such a way as to leave no opening or suspicion of double play, and in the end I received what I regarded as a binding promise that I should receive a copy simultaneously with the German Press, writes the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* from Berlin. This promise was not kept. On the other hand, the German papers received with the full collection a separate series of extracts from it which, it was suggested, would be found suitable for publication in their columns. The Independent Socialist organ *Freiheit* raises the charge that these extracts were selected with a view to exculpating Germany, and whether or not that is so, they constitute an undoubted attempt to influence the Press in its treatment of the subject.

"FOOL BY THE GRACE OF GOD."
The collection contains 1,123 documents, of which 937 are printed in full, including, of course, the Kaiser's marginal comments. It is claimed that nothing had been omitted from the documents which was in any way pertinent to their subject, and nothing whatever added to them. The documents have been divided into four separate volumes. They were prepared for the Press by Count Montgelas and Professor Walter Schücking, with the assistance of Karl Kautsky, who originally assembled them from the archives of the Foreign Office.

For the German public the only fresh feature about the publication is the Kaiser's marginal notes, which have not caused so much surprise as they seem to have aroused in England. The Germans knew the explosive ways of their ruler, and his difficulty in keeping them to himself. *Verweert*, which is now the official organ of the principal Government parties, points out one of the many flat contradictions in these marginal notes. At one moment the Kaiser was quite certain Russia did not want war, at the next he was equally certain that she had wanted it all along. Under a full page heading, "The fool by the grace of God," this paper comments as follows on the documents.

The sensation of the new publication is this, in it, the formerly leading personality of the German Empire again appears in a dazzling light. Whoever has looked through the collection of papers for the Imperial marginal notes which all too liberally adorn them, can no longer doubt for a moment that before the war the German Empire was ruled by a semi-tyrant. It will be quite clear that with the Kaiser at the head of affairs Germany was bound some day to get into war and to lose it. The German nation is now paying a world historic penalty for its offence, which consisted in this, that it allowed him to rule.

show that the new house is adapted not only to choruses but to the unfolding of the single intellectual fate of Hamlet without great decorative accessories. The next piece after that will be Hauptmann's new play, *Der weisse Heiland* (The White Redeemer), the time of which is that of the conquest of Mexico and of which Cortes and Montezuma are characters. Then will come a new play called *Danton*, by Romain Rolland, which I have acquired and which I shall be the first to produce.

RIISING SALARIES.

The cinema has not proved a dangerous commercial rival to the theatre in Germany, says Reinhardt, though it has inconvenienced managers by attracting actors to the cinema stage, thereby diminishing the number available for the regular theatre. Managers are, however, confronted by another and very serious problem—the enormously enhanced demands made by actors in the matter of salary. The low purchasing power of the mark and the difficult times make it impossible for actors to live on their old rates of pay, and the most insignificant player now insists on at least 700 marks (£36) a month—a figure from which the salaries of others may be gauged. A sign of the times in Berlin is the revival of Mr. Bernard Shaw's plays. One of them, *Arms and the Man*, has been running for some time in German, and has even been given in English by German ex-prisoners of war who learned the English text during their captivity. *Pygmalion* was played at the Lessing Theatre in the beginning of December, and Reinhardt is shortly producing *Antony and Cleopatra* and *Candida*. Another sign of the times is the production at the Deutsche Theater of *Jacob's Traum* (Jacob's Dream). This is a Jewish play by Richard Beer-Hofmann. It is, and has been for weeks, attracting nightly crowded audiences, largely composed of Jews. The play is staged with wonderful effects of light by Reinhardt, one of whose stars, a Jewish actor, the Berlin favourite Meissel, is seen in the part of the youthful patriarch Jacob. There is so much anti-Jewish feeling in Berlin, as well as elsewhere in Germany to-day, that the success of this play deserves to be chronicled as a social and political if not as a dramatic phenomenon.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

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are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Feb. 4th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Feb. 10th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Feb. 14th, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 4th, 1920. [357]

S.S. "AMAZONE"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSENGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables as being landed, and stored at their risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on value-in-advance to the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 13th inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, February 4th, 1920. [358]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The S. S. ship "ST. ANDREW"

FROM NEW YORK

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th inst. at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DOBELL & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, February 3rd, 1920. [355]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"HYSON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Feb. 2nd.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Feb. 8th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Feb. 8th, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 1st, 1920. [349]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLOMOND"

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBO, LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, February 2nd, 1920. [350]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK

The Steamship

"MOORISH PRINCE"

Having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, February 22nd, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Feb. 10th, 1920, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, February 3rd, 1920. [354]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, ETC.

The Motorship

"GLENARIFFE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Feb. 8th, 1920, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goodard & Douglas, on Feb. 8th, 1920, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, January 29th, 1920. [328]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

The Steamship

"CHAKSANG"

having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Feb. 6th, 1920, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, January 31st, 1919. [337]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DILWARA"

Arrived Hongkong, on February 2nd, 1920.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignee will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the steamer. Goods not cleared within eight days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goodard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Monday and Thursday.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, February 2nd, 1920. [361]

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Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of
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EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—

Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron
Bedsteads, Tables, Carpets and Rugs,
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Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs,
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Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crochery, Glassware,
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Waggon, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware,
Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking
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Catalogue will be sent.

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Machines, Electric Hair Dryers, Show Cases,
Pictures, Frames, Desk, Chairs and a long
line of Sundries.

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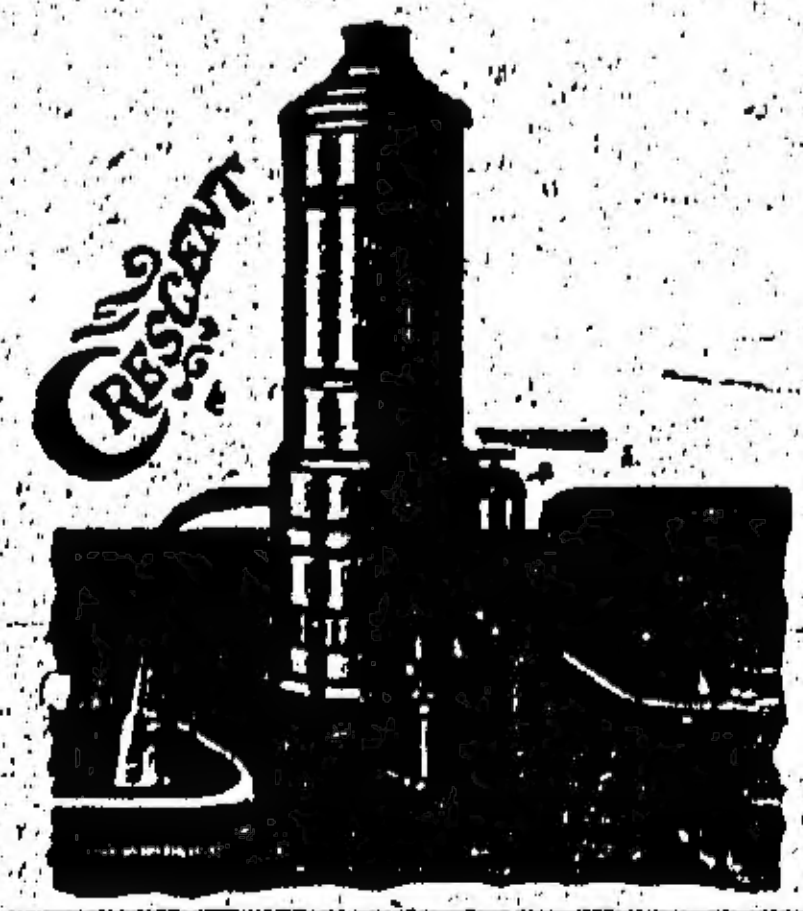
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SINGAPORE DEFENCE FORCE

"COMPULSORY TRAINING BUT
NOT CONSCRIPTION."

GENERAL RIDOUT EXPLAINS THE
NECESSITY.

Proposing the first reading of the
Straits Settlements Defence Force Bill at
the meeting of the Straits Legislative
Council held on January 19th, the
Attorney-General said that a particularly
interesting feature was that the bill
introduced conscription for the first time,
he believed, in the Colony, and took the
place of a large number of volunteer
ordinances. The General would explain
why a measure rejected for Ceylon and
Hongkong was thought necessary in this
Colony. The bill dealt with two kinds of
service—general service and local service,
the first being service anywhere in the
Malay Peninsula and the second service
in the Settlement. They had been advised
rightly or wrongly—he hoped rightly
—that there was nothing ultra vires in
men being called upon to serve outside
the Colony. The first persons dealt with
under the bill were male European
British subjects, who were divided into
two classes—volunteers and non-volun-
teers. The non-volunteer class included
everybody not in the Volunteers between
the ages of eighteen and forty-one. They
were called upon to register their names,
and then after medical examination they
would be enrolled for service in the De-
fence Force. Those under the age of 35
would be liable for general service, and
above that age up to 41 for local service.
As regards the Volunteers as they were
already capable of being ascertained no
provision was made for them being regis-
tered or medically examined. They
would be subject to the same liabilities.
That included practically the whole class
of European British subjects. The non-
European British subjects mentioned
were those who were members of the
Volunteer Corps, and they were liable
to be enrolled in the Defence Force and
their liabilities were the same. Others
included were those who offered their
services to Government, and their
liability depended upon the terms of
their enlistment. Those reaching the age
of 35 could claim to go into the reserve
and to be discharged on reaching the age
of 41. Liability for service had been re-
duced to a minimum and was based on
what a Territorial had to do in England
under the Territorial Act of 1907. This
was, twenty drills a year, a musketry
course and fourteen days camp, and for
the reserves twelve drills a year and a
musketry course. Persons were liable for
seven years service under the Ordinance,
but were entitled to be let off half of the
training if considered competent.

Penalties had been very carefully con-
sidered and reduced to a very small
limit. The central idea of the bill was
that up to the moment the force was
called out control of the members of the
force lay in the hands of the Governor,
and even when it was called out there
was an appeal to the Governor. In
drawing up the bill the object had been
to avoid any antagonism between the
civil and military sides but to reconcile
the two forces and constitute a force
which could be trained to a considerable
point of efficiency.

MAJOR-GENERAL RIDOUT'S VIEWS.
The GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, in
seconding said that when he first drafted
the bill in July, 1918, he took the precau-
tion to send the draft bill with specimen
rules and regulations to all commanding
officers and to residents of the F.M.S.,
as affecting the Volunteer Force of the
F.M.S. The replies he received were as
a whole in favour of the bill as originally
drafted. Since then there had been
many phases of the bill, and the one
they were considering was, he believed,
the seventh. The matter was one which
it had been his duty to consider very
carefully during the whole time he had
been in the Colony, and he would not
have attempted to suggest a bill of this
sort if he had not really considered it
an absolute necessity. When the Officer
Administering the Government arrived in
1918 he considered the various ordi-
nances under which the men of the Colony
were liable for service and training and
suggested that they should be consolidated
in one. Since then up to the present
time they had been considering the ques-
tion. The bill before the house had been
much criticised and turned inside out,
and he hoped later they would hear full
and fair discussion of it.

He would like to correct the impression
that they were introducing conscription.
He might be considered to have peculiar
views on the point but he could not con-
sider that compulsory training in time
of peace was conscription in any sense of
the word, any more than being called
upon to serve on a jury or compelled to
grow food stuffs. It did not give the
Governor more power than in the past,
because under an Order in Council he
could require the people of the Colony to
give such service as he might demand.
The object of the bill was to organise the
men so that in the event of an emergency
they would be reasonably trained and
ready, as the S.V.A. and S.R.E. (V) were
at the outbreak of war. The question had
been raised in connection with world
politics and he did not think they would
be wise to say that all trouble had passed.
They saw telegrams in the newspapers
speaking of the spread of Bolshevism
through Siberia and right down to the
confines of Afghanistan. Consequently
they ought to be on their guard and have
a number of trained troops to meet the
emergency if it arose. The position with
regard to India and Afghanistan had for
a long time been a secret and it had not
been possible to refer to it, but the last
fortnight had shown that there was a very
strong effort by the Bolsheviks in Russia
to tamper with India. They had formed
schools at Moscow, Tashkent and other
places from which men would come
through the world as peaceful traders and
spread the doctrine of Bolshevism. In-
deed in this very city it was discovered
that there was an organisation and actual
propaganda which preached open anar-
chism and urged the murdering of Eu-
ropeans. This led to the discovery of
other associations through China, which
(Continued at foot of next column.)

ARMED BANK ROBBER

MANAGER SHOT DEAD IN LEEDS.

Leeds was startled on December 11th
by the news of a daring bank "hold up"
and the coldblooded murder of the bank
manager.

About three o'clock, the usual hour for
closing, preparations were being made at
the Yorkshire Penny Bank for securing the
front doors, when a man stopped close up
to the clerk, who was in the act of closing
the door, and, telling him to put up his
hands, covered him with a revolver. The
startled clerk backed slowly into the bank,
and the intruder followed inside. He at
once covered the manager of the bank,
Mr. E. P. Oates, and the three clerks
with his revolver, and again demanded
that all should hold up, and made a move
in the direction of the manager. With-
out the slightest hesitation the man fired
and shot Mr. Oates through the head
and back, and, probably frightened at
what he had done, the man decamped. It
was not at all clear whether or not he
attained his obvious object of robbing the
bank.

Thomas Hodgson, a labourer, who was
passing the bank at the time, heard the
shot fired, and declares that it was fol-
lowed almost immediately by a second one.
He then heard shouts and the sound of
breaking glass, and at once summoned a
policeman. He adds that he saw a man
strolling about on the opposite side of
the road, and noticed on an adjacent
street an old green motor, landaulette.
When he and the policeman both the
man and the car had disappeared.

Another man states that as he was pass-
ing the spot he saw a man run from the
bank and climb on the step of the motor-
car, which was then moving off. He
describes this man as being about 40 years
of age, and as wearing a three-quarter-
length black coat and a bowler hat. The
murdered bank manager had been in the
service of the Yorkshire Penny Bank for
many years, and was a highly respected
official.

The outrage was not the work of a
gang, but was planned and executed by
one man, singlehanded. Owing to the
fact that this man hired a taxi-cab from
a public garage in the city, the police
had very little difficulty in identifying
him. They issued a statement. In this
the wanted man is described as a cloth
warehouseman, formerly a second lieuten-
ant in an infantry regiment. Further
particulars in the description are:—
"Height 5ft.; hair dark brown; eyes
brown; complexion sallow; build slim;
clean shaven; single; dressed in dark grey
tweed suit, black bowler hat, black shoes
and socks, stiff double collar and tie."
The taxi-driver, who drove the man
to the bank, states that he emerged from
the premises quite unconcerned, and the
driver's license was in no way
aroused. The man was driven to a house,
where he remained only a few minutes
before again leaving.

It appears that when the man entered
the bank, after shooting the manager, he
forced the three clerks to enter a small
ante-room, and, having got them there,
fired a shot through the panels of the
door. He then snatched up a bundle of
Treasury notes, it is estimated that he
got away with notes to the value of over
£400.

had been referred to in the public press
and might be recognised by the name of
"ten men pull." It was a notorious
organisation to upset the existing order
of things and create chaos for their own
ends. It had been heard of in Java and
America and then in Canton. The unrest in
America was being dealt with drastically
by expulsion. In Australia also there was
a very strong spirit of unrest, only con-
tained by the loyalty and determination of
returned soldiers.

It might be asked, why not continue on
the voluntary basis? When he became
G.O.C. he was strongly in favour of the
voluntary effort and he continued so
through 1915. When the Reserve Force
for men to volunteer, his optimism was
not fulfilled. Speaking on the Reserve
Force and Civil Guard Bill, 1916, he
mentioned that the burden of defence had
fallen on the volunteers for twenty months
and they were entitled to a measure of
relief. He thought it extremely unfair
that volunteers should do all the work
while in August, 1916, there were some
hundreds of men in Singapore who had
taken no steps whatsoever to fit themselves
by training for the defence of the place.

A new scheme was made, and a num-
ber of men who afterwards went home to
join up told him that they felt they could
not have done so unless they had known
that other men were coming in for local
defence. The necessity, he thought, continued.
Even with such trouble as occurred last
year unless men were trained and con-
scious of their duty there would have been the same
chaos as occurred at the Drill Hall in
February, 1915. In order to do away with
that he asked every man to come forward
willingly and give the help which he
thought they were justified in making.
The work in the past had been of the very
greatest use. The members of the S.V.A.
and S.R.E. (V) had been included in the
defence scheme of the Colony since 1888,
and were counted on to take their place
in case of emergency. Their work at the
outbreak of war greatly relieved the
strain on the regulars.

OLD AND NEW IN THE EAST

NOTES ON CHANGING CONDITIONS
OF DAILY LIFE.

(BY MASUTSU HONDA, L.H.D.)

Many hills in Europe and America are
covered with the bracken, the edible
fern called warabi in Japanese, but no
one, not even sheep, eats it as far as I
know. If we told foreigners that it is
a good vegetable, a delicacy in Japan,
they scorn the idea; if we tell them that
bracken paste is the best for mounting
Kakemono pictures to prevent their war-
ping, only art lovers among them stoop
to take some interest in the fern. Yet the
Great War has taught them to study the
famine time foods of all countries,
especially of Japan whose insular position
and long isolation from the rest of the
world led her to discover many strange
foodstuffs. In America whale flesh is now
being eaten, while it was considered good
enough for semi-civilized people alone,
until a few years ago. The peasant
population of Japan, on the contrary,
who could not afford to eat rice before,
are so prosperous at present that they can
wholly or partly discard barley and mil-
let.

CLOTHES AND THE MAN.

The tight-fitting clothes for men seem
to be a necessity in cold countries, where
people have to be active in order to keep
warm. Chinese under the native or south-
ern dynasties wore looser, more elegant
but less convenient garments while the
carpenters, courtiers and the like of Japan
have long worn costumes more suiting
their work than the kimono fashioned
after the old Korean and Chinese raiment.
The use of chairs was once introduced into
the Imperial court at Kyoto when Chinese
culture was in the ascendant more than
a thousand years ago. But the large
wooden armchair for Buddhist priests
has alone been preserved in the temple
architecture of continental origin. But
the peasants and artisans have long used
benches or improvised chairs on the
earthen floor or in the courtyard.

The incoming of occidental mankind
and the opening of our closed doors to
foreign intercourse revived the use of
tables and chairs, first to welcome officials
and visitors to Court and Government
buildings, then to facilitate life in school,
barracks and other public buildings.
Much to the regret of those who have seen
the time-honoured, impressive Court
costumes, the late Emperor of Japan saw
fit more than 30 years ago to adopt new
uniforms for all public and ceremonial
occasions, except perhaps for Imperial
Household ceremonies conducted accord-
ing to Shinto rites such as the Coronation
or an Imperial funeral. The real motive
of this radical step was, we presume, to
show an example to the people of
abandoning cumbersome traditions and of
"seeking wisdom of the wide world."
The seal of the first converts to Western
ways half a century ago, proposed to
cut down the imposing old trees in Ueno
Park for an immediate practical object.
It was with difficulty that Sir Harry
Parkes, the British representative at the
time, prevailed upon them to preserve
what they could not replace in a hundred
years.

THE FOREIGN CLOTHES FUE.

The coming to the surface of the pro-
letariat, in the wake of the Great War,
may not lead to an immediate change in
working people's clothes in Japan. But
their factory activity and rising wages
affect their general mode of living and,
on the whole, improve their standard of
life. But the middle class, the intellec-
tual workers who live upon small
salaries, when prices have become three
times as high as the average, as before
time as high as the average, as before
the War, cannot meet their doubled ex-
penses. European clothes for public
activity and Japanese kimono for home
comfort, of responding to calls of charity,
contributions and providing for their
families at the same time. Their pay
must first be increased according to the
index numbers of the current prices of
the necessities of life, their income-tax
must be reduced, as the taxes on the income
and inheritance of the wealthy must be
increased. Their double modes of dress-
ing should also be discarded and reduced
to one combining comfort and conveni-
ence.

NEW STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE.

Before unifying our national clothing
the problem of our national architecture,
especially of our dwelling houses, must be
satisfactorily solved. The experiment of
adding one or two European-style rooms to
a Japanese house, which was fashion-
able in the upper circles until some years
ago, has ended in failure. A few public
buildings were built so as to combine
Japanese appearance with modern con-
veniences—this has also been a failure.
An ideal architecture for Japan must
combine a good heating system for the
winter which is possible only in a stone
or brick building—an evolution from the
cave-dwelling of the northern climate—
and free circulation of the air for the
summer which is a peculiarity of a bird's-
nest-like cottage of semi-tropical people.
If the wearing of shoes in the house, in-
stead of sitting on one's heels on the
matted floor, is to be generally adopted,
our roads should be improved and made
to resemble main fields a little less. All
this requires much outlay of money, but
our countrymen must be aware that no
civilized community has such wretched
public thoroughfares as are found in
Japan.

With the economizing of the new pros-
perous wage-earners and rice-growers,
as well as with the curtailment of luxuries
by the new idle rich, those educated
unemployed who will save their lives
with political or labour agitation or in-
expensive pastimes should be compelled to
do something more useful or pay a
regency tax. All told, however, the gen-
eral standard of living is rising in Japan,
though we may not hope to attain the
height reached by a few occidental na-
tions. The latter, on the contrary, have
been lowering their standard of luxury
through the War and its consequences;
later, through the pressure of population,
those nations will come nearer the average
standard of comfort of mankind in gen-
eral. The spirit of the League of Nations
will not allow one nationality or race to
monopolize material prosperity at the
expense of others.—Japan Advertiser.

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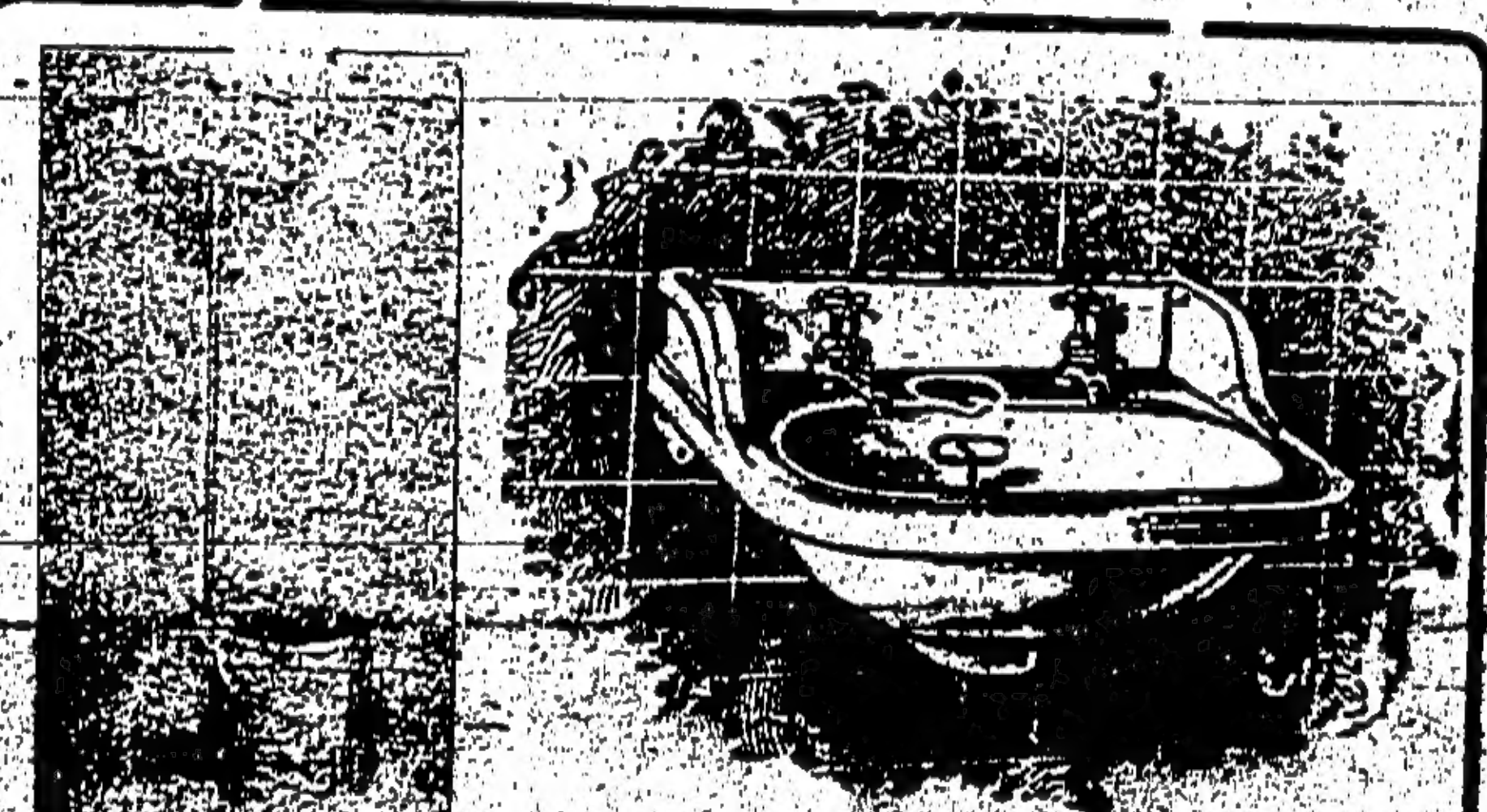
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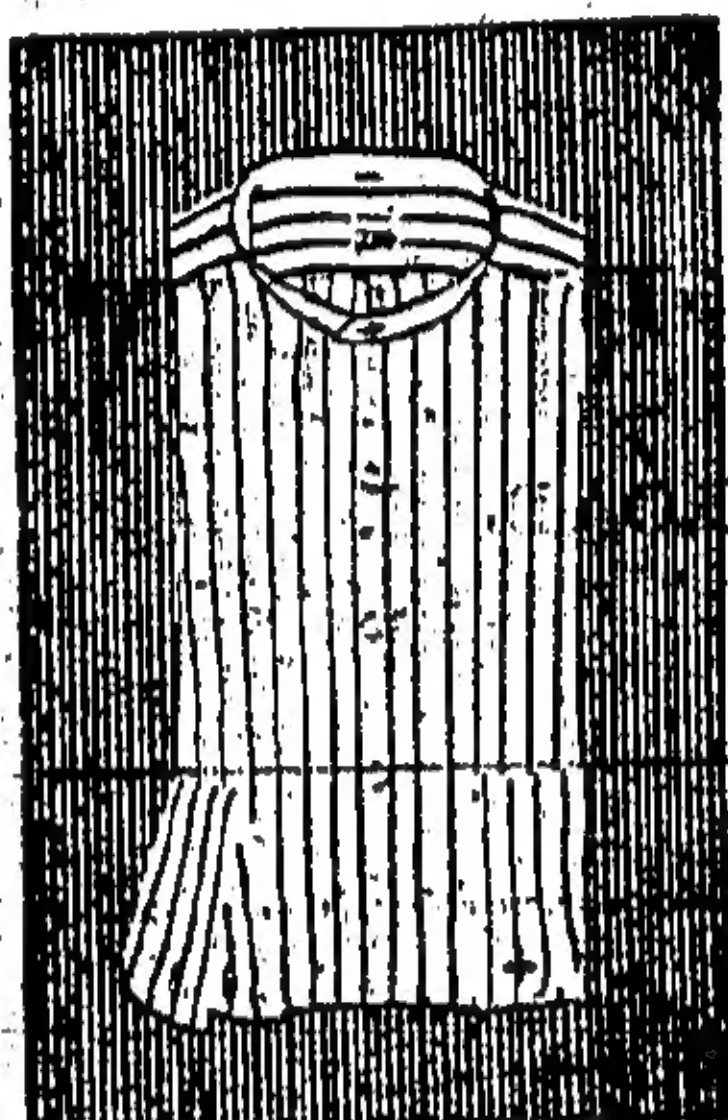
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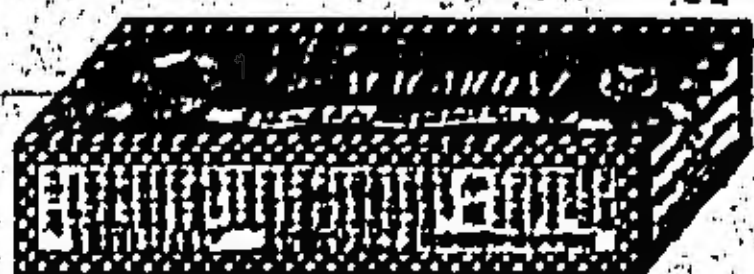
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RECENT SHIPPING AND MARINE INSURANCE DECISIONS.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

CASE 18.

Requisition of Ship by Government. Effect on Charterparty.

To what extent are the rights and liabilities of parties to, and dependent upon, a charterparty affected by a requisition of the ship by Government?

Apparently, the first case on this point came before the Courts in 1915, when a King's Bench Judge held that the requisition did not put an end to or suspend the charter. In the Court of Appeal, the three Judges unanimously agreed with this view. In the House of Lords there was a division of opinion, only three out of five opinions being in agreement with the original decision.

The rule now applied by the Courts when this question arises is as follows:—If the requisition is likely to oust the whole remaining period of the charterparty, then the contract will be treated as at an end; but if the requisition is likely to last for a period substantially less than the remaining period of the charter, it will not be treated as at an end.

An application of this rule in any case involves, it will be obvious, a finding of pure fact. The uncertainty of the view which any particular Court or Judge will take of the fact is well illustrated by the case above referred to; it was in the application of the rule to the circumstances of the case that the Judges in the House of Lords were divided in opinion.

Let us take the bare facts of the case, and observe the manner in which these Judges viewed the situation.

O. chartered his ship to C. for 5 years from December 4th, 1912, to December 4th, 1917. The charterparty contained an exception (inter alia) of "arrests and restraints of princes," and also gave O. liberty to sublet the ship on Admiralty or other service.

On February 16th, 1915 (i.e., when the charter had still nearly three years to run) the ship was requisitioned by the Admiralty.

Did this determine the charter? There was little or no evidence as to the likely duration of the requisition at the time it was made. Both sides agreed that the Court should not confine itself to the facts as proved, but should consider, in addition, all relevant matters which had taken place since the first hearing of the case, with a view to determining whether the charter had come to an end. At the date of the judgment, from which extracts are now to be quoted, the ship was still under requisition, and there were still some 18 months of the charter period of 5 years, unexpired.

1st Judge (holding that the charter was not at an end).—No one knows how the Government will continue to use the vessel, but so long as they do use her, neither party to the contract can carry out the common adventure. Taking into account all that has happened, I cannot infer that the interruption either has been or will be in the case such as to make it unreasonable to require the parties to go on. There may be many months during which this ship will be available for commercial purposes before the five years have elapsed. It might be a valuable right for O. during those months, to have the use of the ship at the stipulated freight. Why should he be deprived of it? (Note. The charterers were, in this case, resisting a claim by the owners that the charter was determined by the requisition.) No one can say that he will or that he will not regain the use of the ship, for it depends on contingencies that are incalculable.

Ought we to imply a condition in the contract that an interruption, such as this requisition is, shall excuse the parties from further performance of it? I think not. I think they took their chances of lesser interruptions, and the condition I should imply goes no further than that they should be excused, if substantially the whole contract became impossible of performance, or, in other words, impracticable, by some cause for which neither was responsible.

2nd Judge (holding that the charter was not at an end).—There is no reason for holding that the Government will, in all reasonable probability, retain the vessel for the remainder of the term of the charter. Whether they will do so or not seems to me to depend on all sorts of circumstances as to which a Court of Justice cannot speculate. They may do so or they may not. I do not think that one event is more likely than another.

3rd Judge (holding that the charter was not at an end).—I agree with the 1st and 2nd Judges.

4th Judge (holding that the charter was determined).—I think it is clear that the Admiralty neither regarded their powers as in any way restricted, nor had they any intention of limiting the period during which they claimed to use the steamer. The question in each case is one of the application of the general principle to the facts and circumstances of the particular case. The requisition of the Admiralty was for a time to which no limit could be assigned; it might extend until after the period of the charterparty had run out. It is impossible

to speculate as to the duration of the war, or which the Admiralty requirements may depend. It is enough that events, which are of public notoriety indicate the duration as one about which there is no apparent certainty of which a Court of Justice can take cognizance.

To might be proved possible to make a fresh start within what turned out to remain over of the time of the charter. But it equally might not. I am, therefore, unable to see how the contract can be properly looked on as only temporarily interrupted. I think that the entire contract was avoided.

5th Judge (holding that the charter was at an end).—She may be retained in the Admiralty service while the present war lasts, and even after it has terminated. Nobody can possibly tell how long it will last. At the present moment about one year eight months of the five years remain unexpired. C. may never get any further use of the ship. The owners cannot deliver the ship into C.'s possession and control and may not for years be in a position to do so. I think each of the parties is now entitled to treat it as an end.

CASE 17.

This being the rule applicable, it has been the practice, in subsequent cases, to adduce the evidence of shipbrokers to prove how long, from their experience, the parties as reasonable business men ought, at the date of the requisition, to have expected that it would last.

The following is a case in which such evidence was called and acted upon.

O. chartered his ship to C. for one year from March 20th, 1915. On October 8th, i.e., after approximately 8½ months of the period had run, the ship was requisitioned. The hire was payable per calendar month in advance. C. paid the hire up to October 30th, but refused to pay any further. O. thereupon sued C. to recover the balance of hire under the charterparty. The charterparty included the exception of "restraint of princes."

Evidence was given by a shipbroker who during the war had chartered many steamers. He stated that in October, 1915 (i.e., the time when the requisition was made, which is the point of time which has to be looked at when applying the rule), vessels were very freely requisitioned by Government, and that the general expectation of the period of detention at that time was that it was a question of good-bye to them; that there was no expectation of return; that it was thought that they would be returned at the end of the war, but the owners very seldom got the vessels back; and there was in this case no reasonable anticipation of getting the vessel back in 6 months (the unexpired period of the charter, at the time of requisition).

On this, the Court held that the charterparty was determined. The Court also referred to public events in connection with the war which were occurring at the time, as leading to the same conclusion that the requisition was likely to oust the charter.

CASE 16.

Seaman. Illegality of Clause in Agreement Providing for Forfeiture of Bonus on Desertion.

By an agreement (contained in the ship's articles) made in England between the master of a British ship and the crew, it was provided:—

(1) All members of the crew will be paid 15 per cent. war bonus over and above the rates appearing against their names on the articles for the voyage or during the war, i.e., whichever terminates first.

(2) In case of desertion and/or being paid off abroad the above bonuses will be forfeited.

(3) The wages entered against the respective names therein represent increases over the Company's scale rates ruling at the outbreak of war, which increases are added as a war bonus.

This agreement subsequently came before the Courts, and stipulation (2), above, was held illegal.

It is perfectly clear that if the agreement had contained such a stipulation with regard to wages pure and simple, i.e., that if a seaman deserted, or was paid off abroad, he should get nothing, the stipulation would be of no avail, whatever.

Parliament has interfered for the protection of the sailor (who, whatever his merits and qualifications may be in other spheres of life, does not as a rule pay too much attention to documents he signs), and has said in effect, "This man, although he may agree to a stipulation of that kind, shall not be held to it. The stipulation shall be invalid and he shall be paid his wages notwithstanding the stipulation and notwithstanding that a shipmaster or shipowner may have obtained his signature to a contract containing the stipulation which puts him absolutely, at the mercy of the shipmaster."

The Merchant Shipping Act enacts that there shall be no forfeiture of the wages of a sailor. Consequently, if the clause provides for the forfeiture of wages, it is inoperative because it is illegal.

The Court held that a bonus of this kind was nothing but an addition to the wages paid to the crew and could not be separated from the wages; that it, therefore, stood in just the same position as wages; and that clause (2), above, was unenforceable.

G. W.

THE FORTHCOMING RACES. YESTERDAY'S GALLOPS.

The following times were taken on the Race Course yesterday morning:—

Spotted Sand—37; 1.12; 1.47.1/5; 2.00.3/5; 2.51.3/5.

Malcolm—38; 1.12; 1.43.2/5; 2.10.

Pils Driver—34; 1.09; 1.41.2/5; 2.11.3/5.

Red Roba—45; 1.20; 2.00; 2.44.4/5; 3.13.3/5; 3.48.3/5.

Kalamazoo—1.15; 1.47.

Plain John—34; 1.06.3/5; 1.42; 2.13.

Salamander—40; 1.20; 1.57; 2.30.

Brutus—41; 1.15.4/5; 1.47.1/5; 2.20.

Cadwos's Tara—38.3/5; 1.11; 1.42.4/5.

Farmer and King Bruce—39; 1.15; 1.49; 2.21.3/5.

Pink Eye—38; 1.12; 1.45; 2.17.4/5.

High Tide—33; 1.06.3/5; 1.37.2/5.

Mammy's Child—37.3/5; 1.13.3/5; 1.52; 2.27.3/5; 3.00.3/5.

Bunaway Light—39; 1.08.4/5; 1.44; 2.17.2/5.

Othello—34; 1.06.3/5.

Clansman and Vivat—39.2/5; 1.06.3/5; 1.40.

Spotted Child—37; 1.12.2/5; 1.47; 2.19; 2.42.2/5.

Sinza and Chimney—34.3/5; 1.09.3/5; 1.42.

Talisman—35; 1.07; 1.41.3/5.

Blam—41; 1.51.4/5; 1.53.2/5.

Cameo and Tarzan—35; 1.08.4/5; 1.42.1/5.

Naughty Child—38; 1.11.2/5; 1.43; 2.21.2/5; 3.56.3/5.

King Cole—36; 1.10; 1.43.

Conqueror Dahlia—34; 1.10.3/5; 1.46; 2.19; 2.51.

Clansman—37.1/5; 1.12.1/5; 1.48; 2.22.

Siamese Cat—37; 1.13; 1.48; 2.19.1/5; 2.50.3/5.

2.50.3/5.

INFLUENZA MASKS FREE OF CHARGE.

ALSO FREE SERUM TREATMENT IN JAPAN.

A recent issue of the Japan Advertiser says:—

The great rapidity and virulence with which the influenza epidemic has been spreading in Tokyo during the last week or so and the increasing rate of mortality, have alarmed the municipal authorities who have decided to adopt every measure calculated to be effective in combating the further spread of the disease.

The municipality proposes to give serum treatment to 150,000 people free of charge and the necessity of wearing masks and other preventive measures will be impressed on the people by means of the distribution of circulars and of cinema shows. The free serum treatment will be commenced in various parts of the city from January 16th and it is also proposed to give serum treatment to all the school children in Tokyo numbering 950,000.

The health authorities are said to be considering making the use of masks compulsory in the street cars, trains and other crowded places. The police authorities have decided to distribute masks free of charge among the residents of the slums.

TRADE IN CHINA.

BRITISH & AMERICAN GOODS.

In the course of an article on the future of American Trade in China, the Vice-President of the Paris Union Banking Corporation (Mr. F. T. Aspin) says:—Prior to the war England was for years the purveyor to the Orient. Her goods and her business houses are firmly entrenched in the Far East markets and are well liked. It is, therefore, but a question of time, despite the dislocation of commercial routes before she has recovered from her temporary isolation.

Her industries, once more adjusted to the requirements of peace, will begin active campaigning to sell her goods in the world's markets. It is but a short period at most before American goods and manufacturers will be forced to meet the severest kind of competition.

CHINA'S SALT REVENUE.

OVER \$80,000,000 IN 1919.

The salt revenue, after meeting administrative expenses, paid into the group banks during 1919 amounted to \$60,686,503 an increase of \$9,070,938 over 1918. All obligations secured on the salt revenue were fully met and the balance released to the Maritime Customs. Of this amount, however, some 28 millions represent sums either retained locally or appropriated by the provincial authorities or military commanders.

THE YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwells and Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, Hongkong, in their circular dated yesterday say:—

During the first part of the interval, since the 11th inst. our yarn market had remained quiet, with a further decline of \$1 to \$4 per bale, but latterly a good inquiry in 10s and 12s superior grades improved the rates in these two counts and business has passed in 4,000 bales at an advance of \$2 to \$4 per bale. Demand in 20s yarn had been insignificant during the whole interval. In view of the recent more serious news of Mills and Docks Hands Strikes in Bombay together with the very sudden fall in rupee exchange, foreign holders are demanding higher prices and are a sharp firm. Total sales 4,000 bales; untold stock 8,000 bales; uncleaned 18,000 bales. Shanghai reports a general improvement with moderate business passing. Imports in Japanese Yarn have entirely stopped.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

WILTSHIRES BEAT R.G.A.

For the first time this season the R.G.A. suffered defeat at the hands of the Wiltshires. Scoring on both sides was consistent and steady, and the game was won by a matter of seventeen runs. Scores:—

WILTSHIRES.	
Lt. Beaven, c Mann, b Oliver	20
Major Timmis, b Oliver	15
Pte. Harris, run out	13
Captain Hooper, std. Talford, b Oliver	32
Capt. Betts, c Mann, b Oliver	15
Capt. Bayler, c Thornton, b Davies	4
Capt. Blackley, b Davies	6
Sgt. Holdman, c Talford, b Davies	20
Pte. Purton, b Davies	6
Lt. Hannan, c and b Oliver	16
Lt. Donne, not out	4
Extras	10
Total	151

Bowling Analysis.	
O. M.	R. W.
Oliver	18.1 1 38 5
Davies	18 4 58 4

R.G.A.	
Capt. Oliver, c Purton, b Harris	3
Mr. Gar, Talford, b Blackley	38
Cpl. Mann, c Harris, b Purton	28
Capt. Davies, c Hannan	22
Major Bagnall, c Bayler, b Harris	15
Lt. Golding, b Purton	3
Lt. White, b Purton	4
C.S.M. Pragnall, b Harris	6
Lt. Thornton, not out	9
Lt. Butt, c Hooper, b Harris	1
Lt. Jones, b Harris	2
Extras	7
Total	134

Bowling Analysis.	
O. M.	R. W.
Purton	15 0 41 3
Harris	10.4 0 28 5
Hannan	6 0 36 1
Blackley	3 0 22 1

CIVIL SERVICE v. I.R.C.

The following will represent the Civil Service in a friendly match against the I.R.C. on the ground of the latter, on Saturday next:—A. E. Wood, G. H. Sayer, B. W. Bradbury, R. C. Wicheil, F. Syer, C. W. H. Strange, P. T. Lambie, A. W. Grimmer, G. H. Piercy, C. G. Beaven, and W. H. Edmonds.

HOCKEY.

HONGKONG H.C. 2, GARRISON, 1.

The Hockey Club met a strong team drawn from the Garrison at Happy Valley yesterday, and a very closely contested game was witnessed. The Club lacked Hailton at back, and missed him. W. W. Mackenzie, who took his place, being somewhat slow. The Club was, however, well served by the halves—Mitchell, Martin and Hale—who played an equally strenuous game in offence and in defence. The Club forward line missed Edmonds. Taken altogether, the play of the Club was quiet, yesterday was not convincing. The Garrison team was obviously not as strong as it might have been. The forwards, of whom Larkom was, as usual, the most conspicuous, lacked that knowledge of each other's play that is so necessary in hockey. Gallagher and Soulier in the half line and Coles at back played very fine games indeed. The military goalkeeper saved his side from a heavy defeat.

The speedy Club forwards set a hot pace right from the commencement of the game. The ball was taken to the soldiers' territory, where Coles and his partner were hard put to prevent scoring. The Club front line were rushing so strenuously that practically the whole of the military team went into the defence. Gleny, Braga and Mackenzie. Besides this, Mackenzie and Sim missed perfect headers before the military relieved the pressure. When the soldiers rushed, they scored a goal somewhat unexpectedly. The referee did not notice that Knight was standing offside. Knight centred from outside left to Larkom, who gave it in the nick of time to the inside right. The latter, unmarked, shot high into the net from close in, giving Jones no chance. The Club were on the aggressive after that, and again Sim and Mackenzie missed possible chances of scoring. The goal-keeper stopped at least one magnificent shot from Braga. The soldiers made several more incursions into Club territory, but Hickling and Mackenzie were able to keep them off. The corner was once conceded against the Club, and the Club, getting away with the ball, scored an equaliser. Evans ran the ball down the field and passed to Brand. The chance was too easy to be missed. During the remainder of the game, each side rushed alternately, the Club having decidedly the better of the exchanges. There was no more scoring and the interval found matters even. The Club scored a goal soon after the second half started. Evans ran the ball down the left, and centred strongly. The ball went across the field to Brand, who centred again. This time Mackenzie was in position, and as soon as Coles stepped the ball for him, he banged it into the net from close in. After this, it was, but natural that the Staff forwards should endeavour to score. Gallagher, at centre half, initiated more than one attack which as if they would make use of, but the Club halves played as well as the backs did not have as much to do as they should ordinarily. The Club had the better of the game in the second half, and it was their own fault they did not score. Both Sim and Braga were selfish. They must learn to get rid of the ball sooner. Brand, on the outside right, was making a lot of mistakes, but made up for these by some very accurate centres. Evans and Mackenzie, alone of the forwards played correct hockey. The military goalkeeper saved several fine shots. In the last few seconds of play, Evans scored an easy chance. The game ended in a win for the Club by two goals to one.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WEST POINT.

FOURTY-TWO PERSONS KNOWN TO BE KILLED.

ABOUT 30 BELIEVED TO BE BURIED IN DEBRIS.

OVER ONE AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS DAMAGE.

One of the most destructive fires the Colony has experienced in recent years broke out at midnight on Tuesday, at No. 20, Praya West, Kennedy Town, used as godowns and dwelling-houses for coolies, and spread right up to No. 32A. At least forty-two persons were killed as a result of a floor collapsing, while rumour has it, that about thirty more are buried underneath the debris. The damage, a good portion of which is covered by insurance, is estimated at over a million and a quarter dollars.

HOW THE FIRE ORIGINATED.

It is not definitely known how the fire originated, but it is believed to have commenced on the ground floor of No. 20, which was used by the South China Commercial Company for the storage of human hair and pig bristles, matting, different kinds of metals, tallow and Chinese medicine. A watchman on duty noticed flames in the building and raised an alarm, ringing up the Fire Brigade station and the Police. The inflammable nature of the goods, however, caused the flames to spread and with a strong wind blowing in a westerly direction, the whole block of buildings, numbering over eight three-storied houses, was in a very few minutes, a mass of flames. By the time the Brigade, which was commanded by the Captain-Superintendent of Police, arrived, the fire had obtained such a hold on the building that the fire-fighters experienced the utmost difficulty in approaching the buildings. The second floors of houses Nos. 29 and 32A were used by coolies as dwellings, and the sparks from the burning building were continually playing on them.

PEOPLE IMPRISONED IN BUILDING.

There were over one hundred people in the building, men, women and children, and the natural consequence was that a panic ensued. When the fire appeared, to be enveloping No. 29, the people rushed out to the second floor of No. 32A, to escape by means of the staircase. Considerable confusion was the result, and figures were seen rushing hither and thither in their efforts to escape. The cries of the prisoners were mingled with those of the relatives watching in the street below. Those in No. 32A managed to gain the staircase, when the crush became so great that the staircase collapsed, taking with it all the people who were attempting to get down to the street. Assistance was immediately rendered and the first five who were picked up were removed to the hospital, but succumbed on the way. Over thirty-seven dead bodies were subsequently rescued and taken to the mortuary, but it was impossible to rescue the others, as, by this time, the fire had enveloped the building.

FIGHTING THE FLAMES.

For over six hours the fight was raging between the two elements water and fire, and everything that human ingenuity could possibly perform was done. The flames, however, simply rose higher and higher. Hoses were applied from every conceivable angle, while fire-floats poured a continual stream of water which deluged the buildings. Finding their efforts futile the fire-men turned their attention to the adjoining buildings, just behind the doomed block. As there appeared to be a danger of the flames spreading to this block all the people, clad only in their night attire, were immediately bundled out into the street. It was a wise step, for few minutes later the back portion of the building caught fire, but the flames were got under control before any material damage was done.

AT ABOUT 7 A.M. YESTERDAY, THE FIRE HAD

burned itself out, leaving the gutted and charred remains of what was once an imposing structure of godowns.

SCENE YESTERDAY MORNING.

Well into the morning yesterday the fire-men were still playing water on portions of the building which were still smouldering. The upper storeys of three buildings were completely gutted out, and the roofs had collapsed. Bags of rice stacked in the ground floor, were scattered all over the place, damaged both by water and fire. Thousands of people were viewing the damage, while the Sanitary Department coolies were busy, seeking dead bodies. At the Victoria mortuary, where the dead bodies had been conveyed, the scene was indescribable. Relatives of the deceased persons were gathered round in parties, weeping at the losses they had

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LADIES' RECREATION CLUB. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Ladies' Recreation Club was held in the City Hall, yesterday, Mr. R. Hancock presiding, supported by the members of the Committee. Lady Rees Davies (President), and Miss Moxon (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said: "The balance at credit is \$235.78 only, as compared with \$729.40 on December 31st, 1918. The total expenditure was some \$700 more than last year." This is accounted for by repairs to the asphalt courts, which have had a fresh coat of wash put on, and all cracks filled in. The grass courts have also been re-turfed and new chintzes have been put in the ladies' room upstairs. Subscriptions have fallen off to the extent of some \$170, whilst entrance fees are up \$75. There is an item of \$45.05, amount received from the Ladies' Rifle Association, which perhaps needs some explanation. During the year your committee were approached by the L.R.A. to amalgamate, and after due consideration it was agreed to take over the Club, which brought it to the above sum of \$45.05. It was thought that Miss Loureiro would be able to run this part of the Club, but unfortunately she has been unable to do so, and it is hoped the incoming Committee will be able to undertake the duties. There is practically no expense incurred by the L.R.A. by their action in the matter. There is, as far as can be seen at present, no extraordinary expenditure in view this year. Lady Rees Davies, your President, and several other members of the Committee are leaving the Colony shortly on a holiday and it will be necessary to elect practically a new committee.

The report and statement of accounts were passed on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mrs. Wakeman.

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:

President:—Mrs. Jordan.
Hon. Secretary:—Mrs. Digby.
Hon. Treasurer:—Miss Woodcock.
Committee:—Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Digby, Mrs. Matland, Mrs. Moxon, Mrs. Vining, Mrs. Jenkin, Mrs. Mitchell.

sustained. Every now and then some were allowed into the mortuary to identify a relative or friend and the moans which issued forth told the outside world that a particular body had been identified. It was a pathetic sight, no one which brought forth tears from the spectators.

THE FIRE-FIGHTERS.

A word of praise is due to Inspector Macdonald of No. 7 Station and his assistants for their indefatigable labours in connection with the fire. The whole night long they assisted the firemen in trying to extinguish the conflagration and collect the dead and wounded. The firemen, always ready and eager to serve the community, exerted themselves to the utmost, and several of them were at times in danger of being engulfed in the flames. Never flinching, and with the courage born of similar experiences, they, with Superintendent Lane, carried on the fight for hours and hours continuing it till late yesterday evening.

DETAILS AND DAMAGE.

The block of buildings consist of eight four-storied houses, and with the goods in them, the value is estimated at \$1,550,000. The fire broke out on the ground floor of No. 20 used by the South China Commercial Company for the storage of various goods and spread through all the blocks. The first and ground floors of No. 26 and the first floors of 27 to 31 inclusive were used as rice godowns by the Kwang Hang Hong Co. of 89A, Bonham Strand. The ground and first floors of No. 32 and 32A were used as rice godowns by the Tung Ying rice firm of Comnaught Road West. The second and third floors of Nos. 29 and 32A were used as dwellings by the fohis. A fire occurred in adjoining premises in 1918, when over \$100,000 damage was done. Godown No. 26 was last opened on Jan. 31st. The damage on the ground floor of No. 26 is estimated at \$30,000 and was covered by insurance in the M.B.K. for \$40,000. In the Kwang Hang Hong godowns were stored over 60,000 bags of rice and this is covered by insurance in fourteen companies to the value of over \$600,000. The Tung Yick Godown had over 7,000 bags of rice and was insured at \$100,000. There was other damage, but details are at present unknown.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Further particulars of the fire, gleaned from an eye-witness, were to the effect that when the conflagration commenced the people in the dwellings immediately rushed out—panic-stricken. They tried to descend to the ground floor, and finding their way partially cut off, many climbed on to the roof of the building. In the confusion which ensued some either fell off the building or were pushed down by others in an effort to make their escape. The whole place was alive with excitement, and when the Fire Brigade arrived a few of those on the roof were brought back to safety. It was impossible for the firemen to reach those on the second floor, but they might have escaped if a panic had not started.

UNION CHURCH. ANNUAL MEETING OF SEAT-HOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the seat-holders of the Union Church was held last night at the Church Hall. Mr. J. Mitchell presided over a fairly large attendance.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving that the report and balance-sheet be adopted, said: "I am pleased to say that this has been a record year in the Church's history. When our pastor first made the suggestion that something should be done to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the starting of this Church the Committee was pleased to agree with his proposals, and it is due to him that we are in the splendid position of having such a magnificent fund for the benefit of the future seat-holders of the Union Church. We are grateful to those who before us built such a fine Church and other premises, and we are glad to have been able to do our duty in providing a fund, the interest of which will bring in sufficient to pay all our expenses. We lost last year a number of seat-holders which accounts for the reduction in receipts, but we hope new residents will soon come and fill up the vacancies. We appeal to every attendee to give as generously as possible to the weekly offerings, so that our accounts at the end of this year may be still more satisfactory. As you are, aware our pastor will be going on leave this summer, and I am sure you all join with me in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie a very good holiday. Before I sit down I wish to refer to the absence of our friend Mr. MacKenzie. He has long taken an active interest in all the Church's work, and we miss him to-night and trust that he may soon recover and be strong and well again.—(Applause)."

Mr. C. C. HICKLING, in seconding, said that on looking at the accounts they would find that on the expenditure side the money had been saved with the exception of up-keep. The fabric of the Church had been renovated, and the organ had been attended to. There was a deficit, however, on the year's working due to the decrease in seat rents and to the falling off of the weekly offerings. He appealed to the members of the congregation to help the Church by increasing their offerings. He paid a tribute to the pastor for the suggestion relating to the Centenary Fund, and said that it was the Minister's theory optimism that carried it through.—(Applause).

The report and statement of accounts were then adopted.

The CHAIRMAN paid a tribute to the work of Messrs. E. Banfield Caley (Hon. Secretary) and C. C. Hickling (Hon. Treasurer), who, he said, had worked earnestly on behalf of the Church. The following office-bearers were then elected:—

Trustees: Mr. J. C. McQuibbin, Hon. Secretary: Mr. C. C. Shaw, Hon. Treasurer: Mr. C. C. Hickling.

Committee of Management: Messrs. J. L. McPherson, J. Mitchell, A. Stevenson, D. McNeill, D. Templeton, J. Rodgers, E. B. Dovey, J. C. McQuibbin.

Ladies' Committee: Messdames J. Chapman, J. C. Macdonald, C. C. Hickling, J. Mitchell, J. C. Macdonald, A. Jibson, D. Templeton, J. McNeil, E. B. Dovey, J. Macdonald, A. Stevenson and J. Craig.

THE REPORT.

The following was the report for the year 1919:—The Treasurer's statement shows that this year the excess of expenditure over income amounted to \$180.69, and the total deficiency on current account is thereby increased to \$1,816.03. Seat rents and Weekly Offerings have both declined during the year, the falling off being \$340.50 and \$360.98 respectively. The expenses of Church and Buildings have been re-estimated, this item being mainly responsible for the heavy amount debited to repairs. Acting upon a suggestion put forward by the Pastor, the Committee decided to establish a fund, in commemoration of the 75th Anniversary of the Church, mainly to provide for recurring expenses in connection with Pastoral furloughs and changes. This has been styled "The Three Quarter Century Fund" and the success it has already attained is distinctly gratifying. As will be seen from the accounts the amount of \$14,986.91 has been received, receipts since the end of the year amount to \$1,915.00, which, with outstanding promises of \$545.00, brings the total up to \$17,446.91. Your Committee has decided not to encroach on this Capital for any of the special furlough expenses which will be incurred during 1920, but to secure the maximum benefit to the Church by investing the whole amount so generously donated. Investments have been made accordingly, on what we trust you will consider favourable terms. The 1920 furlough expenses will be met, in part, by the amount credited to the Pastoral Reserve Fund, the balance being raised by a special temporary overdraft on the Three Quarter Century Fund. Your attention is directed to the necessity for maintaining the regular annual income of the Church, which, it should be noted, is in no way benefitted by "The Three Quarter Century Fund." It is hoped that the income derived from Seat Rents and Weekly Offerings, particularly the latter, will show a substantial increase during 1920.

75th ANNIVERSARY.

As the year 1919 marked the 75th Anniversary of the founding of this Church it was decided to celebrate the event with special services. These were conducted on November 18th, by the Pastor, and on November 23rd, by Dr. G. H. Bondfield. A Racial was given in mid-week by our Organist and a social Re-union was held on Monday, 24th. November, when addresses were given by the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander), Rev. C. G. Gimblett (Wesleyan), Dr. Rogers (U.M.S.), Dr. Bondfield and Dr. Wan Man Kai.

PASTORATE.

Endeavours to find local supplies for the pulpit during the absence of the Rev. J. K. Macdonald proved unsatisfactory, and an invitation was sent to the Rev. G. J. Williams, Pastor of the Church, 1894-1902, to occupy the Pastorale during Mr. Macdonald's furlough. Mr. Williams has been much engaged of late in administrative work for the London Missionary Society in Australasia, but being due for a holiday, has been able to accept of our proposal. It is hoped that he will arrive during May and stay for a period of from 6 to 9 months.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

OBITUARY.

MISS MARGARET ELIZABETH GOGGIN.

We regret to record the death, from cerebro-spinal fever, of Miss Margaret Elizabeth Goggin, which took place yesterday morning at the Victoria Hospital, Barker Road, after about a week's illness. Miss Goggin, who was a daughter of the late Captain F. W. Goggin, had lived in the Colony practically all her life. She was for some years an assistant mistress at the Diocesan Boys' School and for the past two or three years had filled the position of matron. She leaves an aged mother and a brother to mourn her loss.

MR. C. H. KING OF SHANGHAI.

Mr. C. H. King, who had been intimately associated with Shanghai for nearly 50 years, died at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, last week, after a short illness. He first came to Shanghai in 1876, then joining Messrs. Brand Bros. He remained with that firm until 1899, in which year he joined Messrs. Dodwell & Co., being transferred to their London branch in 1906. In February of last year he retired from business, and in November returned to Shanghai accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. T. H. Hutchison.

MR. E. KEMPFFER.

The death of still another of Shanghai's old and much respected residents, Mr. Edmund Kempffer, on January 23rd, at San Francisco, is announced. Mr. Kempffer first came to Shanghai in 1902 and for the last 12 years was manager of the British Cigarette Company, succeeding Mr. H. A. Kerley as chairman of the board of directors of that company some years ago. He left Shanghai for the United States on account of his health on December 5th last year. Mr. Kempffer was of British birth, being born in Newcastle, Quebec, Canada, on February 14th, 1861; but he early became a naturalized citizen of the United States. He first entered the service of the British Cigarette Company in the capacity of accountant. Mr. Kempffer was deeply interested in the welfare of the Red Cross movement and was for some time treasurer of the Shanghai American Red Cross. He was an active worker in many civic matters, was a member of the Special Constabulary, and of the American School Campaign Fund. He was also a member of the several local clubs.

COLONEL JOHN WARD'S REVELATIONS.

Colonel John Ward, M.P., we learn from an exchange, relates that Admiral Kolchak and his council had such confidence in him that they put before him documents that were "simply astounding." "To my own knowledge," Colonel Ward declared, "one, Power, was prepared to undertake the task of securing order in Russia; the other, was only given absolute possession of 50 miles square of a particular region in the North Ural territory. She even promised that if she could get hold of another concession which involved merely a small part of Siberia she would undertake to frank the entire debt of Russia, old and new." The concession in the North Urals we may conjecture to have been concerned with platinum. The other one, it would be safe to wager on long odds, is Vitimsk. It would not be very difficult to guess which Power made the offer. Vitimsk, by the way, is east of Bafkal, and Bafkal is the prescribed limit for Bolshevism to extend its sway. Perhaps these two concessions that did not materialise help to explain why Admiral Kolchak was never "recognised." What all this intrigue has to do with the pacific settlement of Russia it would puzzle anybody to guess.—Japan Chronicle.

OUTWARD BILLS INTEREST UP.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank informed the Shanghai papers last week that they had received a telegram from their London Office stating that at a meeting of the Exchange Banks it was agreed to raise the rate of interest on all outward bills to seven per cent. per annum from February 2nd next. The Bank are also in receipt of a wire from their New York Office advising that the rate of interest on outward remittances will be raised to eight per cent. per annum from February 2nd.

Persistent damp weather last Summer made it appear desirable to raise a portion of the Organ away from the ground. This was done at a cost of \$225.00; and it is expected there will be no further major expense for some considerable time. The renovation foreshadowed in the last report was accomplished in October and the property generally is now in excellent condition, with the exception of the Mahse which requires attention. The Ladies Committee has continued its pleasing work of providing flowers weekly, and the Working Party, having concluded the work for War Charities, is now engaged in preparing for a sale of work for the Church's funds. The Sunday Schools were conducted in the Spring by Mr. R. Bennett Webb at Kennedy Road and Mr. J. L. McPherson at Quarry Bay and in the Autumn, by Mr. McPherson and Mr. D. Wilson respectively. The British and Foreign Bible Society's donations have been collected by Mrs. J. W. C. Bonner who received \$317 and this with \$55.31 Church Offerings amounted to \$372.31. The Christian Endeavour Society continues to meet weekly on Friday evenings in the Lecture Hall, and though attendance has not been large, helpful meetings result. The New Territories Evangelical Society still finds much encouragement in the work which is carried on under the superintendence of the Rev. H. R. Wells, the details of which have been recorded quarterly in the Church Record.

LANE, CRAWFORD

& COMPANY

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

LINCOLN & BENNETT

HAND-MADE FELT HATS

NEW SHAPES IN

BOWLERS

FOR THE RACES

SOFT FELTS
IN THE
LATEST STYLES
AND COLOURS

\$7.50 TO \$10.00

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Just received from U.S.A., a new shipment of Typewriters—different models.

Inspection cordially invited by—

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

NEW ENGLISH RECORDS

JUST RECEIVED

"WHO'S HOOPER?"

SELECTIONS AND SONGS.

"BRAN PIE"

SELECTIONS AND SONGS.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.,

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

16, Des Voeux Road.

Tel. 1322.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 344

OUR ANNUAL

STOCKTAKING

SALE

will commence on Monday, February 2nd, for three days only.

Ladies

Winter Coats, Costumes, Gollers,
Evening Cloaks, & Gowns, Fur Sets

25% Discounts.

Great Bargains in the Children's Department.

LADIES' SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Last Season's Stock at prices regardless of Cost. A special opportunity for patrons requiring small sizes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

R. A. O. B.

THE "HARRY BRETTILL" LODGE
assembles every TUESDAY in the
R. A. Theatre, Victoria Barracks, at 7.30 P.M.
All Buffs cordially invited.

359

LOST.

LOST from No. 18, Shelly Street, BULL
TERRIER BITCH. Answers name of
Molly. Finder will be rewarded returning
same.

360

OFFICES TO LET.

HONGKONG HOTEL MANSIONS.
Apply—
"TRANSAMARINA" TRADING CO.,
Hongkong Hotel Mansions.

361

TO LET.

BURNBANK, Shaikwan Road, \$70.00
per month.
Apply—
C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

363

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY
(British Section).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
commencing from this date and until
further notice the Train at present advertised
to leave Kowloon at 12.01 P.M. on SATUR-
DAY only, will run on all ordinary week
days, returning from Shum Chun at 5.04 P.M.
By Order

H. P. WINSLOW,

Kowloon, February 5th, 1920.

365

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1911.

THE CHINA OVERSEAS COMPANY,
LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

IN pursuance of Section 181 of the Com-
panies Ordinance 1911 notice is hereby
given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS
of the above-named Company will be held at
No. 16, Queen's Road Central, Victoria,
Hongkong, at Noon on WEDNESDAY, the
11th day of FEBRUARY, 1920.

Notice is also hereby given that the
Creditors of the above-named Company are
required on or before the 11th day of
February, 1920, to send in their names and
addresses and particulars of their debts and
claims to the undersigned at No. 16, Queen's
Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid, and if so
required by a notice in writing from the
undersigned are to come in and prove their
said debts and claims at such time and place
as shall be specified in such notice or in
default thereof they shall be excluded from
any distribution which may be made before
such debts are proved.

雷振周 (LUI CHEN CHAU),

Liquidator.

Hongkong, February 3rd, 1920.

366

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

RESIDENT—His Excellency Sir R. E. Stubbs,
K.C.M.G., Governor.
CHAIRMAN—His Honour Sir William Rees
Davies, K.C., Chief Justice.

THIRD TOURNAMENT.

At "The Ring" in Jockey Club's
Parade Ground (at Jockey Club's Peak Tram
Station). Specially constructed Matched,
capable of holding 2,000.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1920,

at 9.15 P.M.

1-20 ROUND CONTEST FOR THE WELTER-
WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY,
AND THE MOUNTED POLICE RESERVE
BELT.

Between Sergt. "Sky" Kerrison,
R.N.Y.P. (Holder),
And Stoker Eddie Walters, E.M.S.

"Hawkins" (Challenger).
2-15 ROUND CONTEST FOR THE MIDDLE-
WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY,
AND THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" BELT.

Between Pte. J. H. Mason, R.M.L.I.,
E.M.S. "Hawkins",
And C.E.R.A. Lee, E.M.S. "Ambrose".

3-6 ROUND CONTEST FOR THE AMATEUR
LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE
COLONY.

Between Young Maher, ex-Driver,
R.C.A. (Holder),
And Sergt. Ward, R.N.Y.P. (Challenger).

4-5 ROUND MIDDLEWEIGHT CONTEST.
Between E. R. A. Sergeant, H.M.S.
"Ambrose",
And Seaman Willoughby, H.M.S.
"Hawkins".

5-6 ROUND LIGHTWEIGHT CONTEST.
Between Ship's Cook North, H.M.S.
"Carfield",
And Corporal Cook, R.M.L.I., H.M.S.
"Hawkins".

6-6 ROUND FEATHERWEIGHT CONTEST.
Between Seaman Webb, H.M.S.
"Ambrose",
And Seaman Deonhart, H.M.S.
"Hawkins".

PRIZES—Reserved, \$5. (Ringside raised
seats) and \$3. (Ringside Ground level
seats).
Unreserved, \$1.

DOORS OPEN at 8.30 P.M.

BOOKING at MOUTHERS as follows—
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, Mem-
bers and their guests of the Hong-
kong Boxing Association only.

THURSDAY to SATURDAY, FEBRUARY
12th to 14th, General Booking.

CASH BOOKING ONLY.

REFEREES—Messrs. H. J. Gedge, (Official
Referee), W. Logan, A. Murdoch and
Major Hapson, D.S.O.

G. G. N. TINEON, Hon. Secretary,
J. C. WILDIN, Manager.

368

INTIMATIONS

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this
Company will be held at the Company's
Offices, Victoria Building on THURSDAY,
FEBRUARY 5th, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon for
the purpose of receiving the Report of
Directors together with Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 31st December
1919.

The REGISTRAR of SHARES of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from Wednesday, 24th
January to Thursday, 5th February, 1920
(both days inclusive), during which period
no TRANSFER of SHARES can be
Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY
Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for the
KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, January 31st, 1920.

369

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the TRANSFER BOOKS of the
above-named Company will be CLOSED
from FRIDAY, the 5th day of February,
1920 to MONDAY, the 8th day of February,
1920, both days inclusive.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1920.
By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

370

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will
be held in the Offices of Messrs. DODWELL
& Co., LIMITED on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8th,
1920, at 11.00 A.M. for the purpose of re-
ceiving the report of the General Managers
together with a Statement of Accounts to
31st December, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 5th to 8th
February, 1920, both days inclusive.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, January 27th, 1920.

371

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ORDINARY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in
the Company will be held at the Office of
the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUES-
DAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1920, at 12 o'clock
Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report
of the Directors together with a Statement
of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and
electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from January 27th to
February 10th, 1920, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 13th, 1920.

372

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS in this Company will be held at
the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on WED-
NESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1920, at Noon,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of
the Directors together with a Statement of
Accounts for the year ending December 31st,
1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from February 11th to
February 18th, both days inclusive, during
which period no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, February 2nd, 1920.

373

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATES Nos. 1845 and 3635 for 2
and 1 old silver shares Nos. 10943/10960
and 10128 respectively standing in the books of
the society in the name of EDWARD WILLIAM
MAYLAND of YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, have been
declared LOST and if at the expiration of
one month from the date hereof the above
documents be not forthcoming the same will
be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

G. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.

Hongkong, January 13th, 1920.

374

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON

Corner of Halfpenny and Hankow Roads
Tel. K. 2. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway
Station. This Hotel has just been
completely renovated and returned in
now up-to-date in every respect and under
English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of
the proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS,
TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangements for Families on
Application to—

J. H. OXBERRY,

Proprietor.

77

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

LADY travelling to London with three
Children ages 4, 3, 2 years and 6
months, by s.s. "NAGATA" on February 15th,
from Hongkong, wishes to communicate with
lady passenger who would be willing to
assist with Children on voyage. Offer 10s/-
per day.
Reply immediately—Box No. 332.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

333

KORE CLUB.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post
of Resident Secretary—STEWART.
Furnished House, Light and Heat provided.
Applications stating Salary required should
be addressed to the Honorary Secretary.
References necessary. Duties to commence
end of March.

306

TO LET.

OFFICE premises, Queen's Road Central.
Apply—
"A.B.C."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

346

TO LET.

A GODOWN at Yau Ma Tei.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-
TION CO., LTD.

307

TO LET.

4-ROOMED FLAT, top of Prince's Build-
ing, Fully Furnished, from April 1st, to
October 31st, 1920.
For full particulars apply to—
GILMAN & CO., LTD.

377

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

378

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

379

FOR SALE.

SMALL 5-Roomed semi-detached House
at Magazine Gap. Excellent state of
repair. Tiled Kitchen, good Dining Room
and Servants' Quarters. Bath Room fitted
with Geyser, Porcelain Baths and Basin.
Garden about 4,000 sq. feet. Price \$17,000.
Mortgage arranged if desired.
Apply—
Box No. 188,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

188

FOR SALE.

SUPER SIX FIVE SEATER MAC
LOUGHLIN MOTOR CAR, upholstered
in real leather, all latest improvements and
in splendid condition. Possession March 1st,
owner leaving Colony.
Apply—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.

374

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAM N. CANTON.

FOR SALE—LOT No. 62, immediately
behind the Russian Consulate, with an
area of 12,645 square feet, measuring 90 x
140 feet, frontage to creek which is adjacent
to Western Exit leading to Coast Boat
berths, Shamshui Railway and Grand Trunk
Line to Hankow, now in construction.
Apply to—
HERBERT DENT & Co.

375

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMERS FOR STRAITS, CEYLON BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for
Russian, American, Continental,
and South African Ports.

Homebound Mail Steamer
"DILWARA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be
despatched from this port about FEBRUARY
16th, 1920, taking Cargo for the above Ports.
Passenger accommodation in the connecting
vessel, if available, secured before departure
from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to
Bombay and there transhipped to the
on-carriage Steamer for Marseilles and
London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until
12 Noon the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.,
Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. Co.
Post Box 114,
22 Des Vaux Road Central.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.,
Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. Co.
Post Box 114,
22 Des Vaux Road Central.

INTIMATION



G.I.N.

We are agents for and hold

stocks of the following well-known

Gins—

BURNETT'S

OLD TOM.

BURNETT'S

DRY.

GILBEY'S

OLD TOM.

GILBEY'S

DRY.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 618

11

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—At Shanghai, on January
28th, KATHLEEN AUGUSTA, widow of
the late ROBERT CAMPBELL.

FRASER—At Kobe, on January 18th,
PETER FRASER, a native of Grantown,
Scotland, aged 49.

KING—At Shanghai, on January 28th,
CHARLES HENRY KING, aged 68.

RICCI-REMEDIOS—At Shanghai, on Janu-
ary 28th, JOSE RICCI-REMEDIOS,
(formerly of Messrs. Jardine, Mathe-
son & Co.'s Insurance Department),
aged 34 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, February 5th, 1920.

THE COLLAPSE IN SIBERIA.

If the cables we have published during
the past few days, particularly those
summarising the reports made by the
Harbin correspondent of *The Times*, present
an accurate view of the situation in
Siberia, we may well suppose that the
Japanese Government's policy will be con-
siderably influenced by such thoughts as
we ventured to express on the subject in
these columns a few days ago. We have
had the sensational news that the whole
country is now Bolshevik, that numbers
of troops who have been fighting the
Bolsheviks for so long are throwing in
their lot with the Bolsheviks; that the
Czechs, numbering about 15,000, in order
to escape annihilation, surrendered
Admiral KOLCHAK to the Bolsheviks;
and that SEMENOV's force has been
reduced, by desertion, to some 2,000
Cossacks, who, apparently, have now
been disarmed by the Czechs. The Bol-
sheviks, *The Times* correspondent reports,
are everywhere getting the upper hand,
and practically the whole population of
Siberia is ready to accept Bolshevism.

The general character of the news
emanating from Siberia for some weeks
past has prepared those who have been
closely watching events for some such
development as this, and it explains the
vacillating policies of the Allied Govern-
ments in regard to the question of inter-
vention. How these developments will
affect the Japanese plans in Siberia must
remain to be seen. Presumably Japan
has been counting upon the active co-
operation and support of Russian politi-
cal and military organisations on which

it is evident she can count no longer.
These forces always were more or less
unreliable. The misfortunes of KOL-
CHAK's armies resulted mainly from the
fact that the standard of moral and dis-
cipline was seldom, if ever, as high as
it should have been, and as time passed
foreign observers were agreed that it was
going from bad to worse. A British
Officer explained it by saying that
it is impossible to establish proper
discipline in an army unless disci-
pline exists in the nation itself. The
installation of discipline into our own
hastily-raised new armies, after the out-
break of war, was rendered compara-
tively simple by the fact that we had a very
fair standard of national discipline. In
the Russian armies in Siberia "astound-
ing things" have occurred, due to the
general feeling of insecurity, a feeling
that the masters of to-day may be the
servants of to-morrow, a feeling which is
the natural outcome of what Russia has
undergone in the last few years. "This
feeling," the British officer went on to
say, "expresses itself in a tendency for
all, except the very best men, to relax
their normal standards of effort for a
common cause and for everyday probity
and single-mindedness. We frequently
find cases of the custodians of law and
order, the police and the troops, indulg-
ing in plundering of peasant and others
whom they have been sent out to protect
against the numerous small bands of rob-
bers who still infest Siberia. The most
glaring cases of bribery and corruption
continue unchecked, as a result of the
general slack feeling of *laissez faire* which
prevails." We can scarcely be surprised
in these circumstances that the collapse
has come, but there is no evidence that
it means the triumph of superior virtue.
Among the factors which doubtless count
in preparing the population of Siberia
to accept Bolshevism, general war-weari-
ness is perhaps the most important; and
judging from the character of recent
Russian comments on Japanese policy in
Siberia it may be concluded that a cer-
tain suspicion and distrust of Japan has
contributed not a little to what is now
described as the attitude of the popula-
tion of Siberia generally towards
Bolshevism.

A deputation representing the Con-
stitutional Reform Association, headed
by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.,
waited upon H.E. the Governor yester-
day for the purpose of learning His
Excellency's views in regard to the
resolutions passed by the public meeting
last year on the subject of Constitutional
Reform. We understand that the deputa-
tion was sympathetically received, and
that a prospect was held out of some
change being made in the direction
desired.

A novelty in business enterprise is a
joint stock company called the "Japan
Marriage Company," formed to conduct
the business of acting as agents for mat-
rimonial contracts. Among the share-
holders are Counts Ogasawara and Naka-
gawa, Baron Sengo, chief priest of the
Grand Shrine of Izu, the head priests
of the Zojoji, Ekoin and Denzoin tem-
ples, many well-known businessmen and
painters as well as representatives of
about 50 girls' High schools. The shares
have been almost entirely subscribed.

The Chinese Government has arranged
to allocate from the returned portion of
the American Boxer Indemnity a sum of
\$30,000 for the establishment of a School
of Oriental Languages. This allocation
is made subject to the assumption that it
will not hinder the sending of students to
America in accordance with the original
understanding arrived at when the Amer-
ican Government agreed to return to
China a portion of the Indemnity. The
proposed School of Oriental Languages
will be opened in Peking as soon as prac-
ticable and will have the aim of instruct-
ing Chinese in Mongolian, Tibetan and
the various other tongues spoken by the
races that are under the Chinese flag. It
will be a purely Chinese institution, with
no connections with the North China
Languages School or similar schools for
language instruction.

The statistics relating to the storage
and consumption of water in the Colony
during January show that 1,355.54
millions of gallons (as against 1,621.29
million gallons in January, 1919), were
in storage at the City and Hill District
Waterworks and the total consumption
for 277,500 population (as against 274,200
in January, 1919, was 192.97 millions of
gallons (as against 183.10 million gallons
in January, 1919) giving the consumption
per head per day of 22.4 gallons (as
against 21.5 in January, 1919). At the
Kowloon Waterworks the storage showed
563.02 millions of gallons (as against
304.80 in January, 1919) and the total
consumption 47.29 millions of gallons (as
against 39.62 million gallons in January,
1919) for a population of 104,750 (against
102,950 in January, 1919); giving 14.5
gallons consumption per head per day
(as against 12.4 gallons in January,
1919).

Wiseman's announce a Tea Dance for
to-day.

One case of enteric fever was reported
in the Colony on Tuesday.

The Kobe Pier Co. made a profit last
year amounting to Yen 1,336,874. A
dividend of 25 per cent. has been de-
clared.

The Bill to provide for the establish-
ment of a Volunteer Force comes up for
second reading at the Legislative Council
to-day.

A tram service throughout Hankow is
contemplated by a group of enterprising
Chinese. The company is to float
\$4,000,000 capital.

A secret report is said to have reached
Peking, to the effect that a Soviet is
being organized at Irkutsk preparatory
to carrying on propaganda in the Far
East.

"Cash Booking Only" has been order-
ed for the Boxing Association's third
Tournament. This is at the request of
Messrs. Moutrie, who have the booking
arrangements in hand.

The Shanghai Electric Construction
Co., Ltd. announces a second interim
dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. (12/-
per share) less income tax, in respect of
the year ended December 31st.

Professor G. W. Ferguson, M.A. de-
livered an interesting lecture on "Lord
Dunsany: The Man and his Works" at
the Helena May Institute yesterday
evening. Dr. G. P. Jordan presided.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BRITISH EMPIRE AIR POWER.

INTERESTING LECTURE BY GENERAL SYKES.

LONDON, February 2nd.

Major-General F. H. Sykes' lecture which he delivered before the Geographical Society was attended by a large and most distinguished company which included H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and official representatives of the Dominions. The President (Sir Francis Younghusband) said that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was doing Empire work of the greatest importance. He had been successfully endeavouring to put various parts of the Empire on good terms with each other, and he had made himself a very precious Empire asset. He hoped the Prince would learn from the lecture something of how he might in future, possibly, go to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other parts of the Empire and open Parliaments; and to India to open Durbars.

Major-General Sykes expressed the opinion that if the Empire air power, both Service and civil, were developed and co-ordinated, our air supremacy might in the future be more valuable in assisting to maintain the world's peace than sea supremacy in the past.

Examining air routes Major-General Sykes said that the Egypto-Indian route held out many advantages owing to the great saving of time that was possible compared to sea-voyaging. Similar comment applied to the route from Cairo to Baghdad. South Africa offered potentialities which it was impossible to assess. The long seaboard of the two islands of New Zealand seemed chosen by nature for seaplanes. The practicability of Malta as an intermediate landing ground was now being considered. The lecturer dwelt on the necessity of co-operation by the Post Office. Air mails were the real foundation of the whole system on which Imperial routes must be based. In order to compete successfully in commerce aircraft must aim at completing a journey in one-third of the time taken by other transport.

EX-GERMAN SHIPS IN BRAZIL REPARATIONS COMMISSION RAISE A QUESTION.

New York, January 29th.

American shipping firms, including the Oriental Company, are seeking to purchase from Brazil the twenty-eight ex-German steamers which were interned in Brazilian ports.

It is understood that the Allied Reparations Commission question the right of Brazil to sell the ex-German ships.

BRAZIL ACCEPTS AMERICAN OFFER.

Rio Janeiro, January 30th.

The Government states that it has accepted in principle the offer of an American firm to purchase the ex-German ships now in the custody of Brazil, but, in accordance with an agreement with France entered into on December 3rd, 1917, the Government offered to France the right of pre-emption on the same terms.

The French Government was unable to reply immediately. Therefore, the Brazilian Government postponed the transaction.

CABLE COMPANIES INCREASE CAPITAL.

FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND EXTENSIONS.

LONDON, January 30th.

The Eastern and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Companies are both increasing their capital by £1,000,000 each to meet the cost of extending and improving the cable services. The capital will be offered to shareholders at par.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICAN STATE DEPARTMENT.

MR. LANSING SUGGESTS IMPROVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, January 29th.

In his report to the Senate, Mr. Lansing expresses the opinion that the State Department, especially the portion devoted to trade problems, must be completely re-organized.

He urges the establishment of unity of command as regards foreign trade. He urges that the diplomatic and Consular Services be brought closer together and given an interchangeable character, also the promotion of Consuls-General and Diplomatic Secretaries to the grade of Minister, so that the services of trained men may be obtained.

THE BOMBAY COTTON STRIKE.

THE OWNERS' TERMS.

BOMBAY, January 29th.

The cotton mill-owners announce that the terms they are prepared to grant to their employees include the reduction of the working day from twelve to ten hours, increased allowances varying from 20 to 40 per cent, and compensation for disablement, but not including payment for the period of the strike.

It is confidently anticipated that the strikers will accept the terms, which are attributed largely to the mediation of the Governor.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE DOCKYARD.

WORKERS STRIKE FOR MORE WAGES.

BOMBAY, January 29th.

Five thousand employees of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard have struck, demanding increased wages and a bonus.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT'S SUCCESSOR.

We learn that Sir Edward Denison Ross, Kt., Director of the School of Oriental Studies, London, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Hongkong University in succession to Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., now Ambassador to Japan, and is due to arrive in the Colony in August.

The new Vice-Chancellor was educated at Marlborough, and University College, London. He studied Oriental languages in Paris and Strassburg and has travelled extensively in Russia, Asia Minor, Central Asia, China and Persia. His career is indicated by the following record: Professor of Persian at the University College, London, 1896-1901; Principal of the Calcutta Madrasah, 1901-11; Officer in charge of Records of Government of India and Assistant Secretary in the Department of Education, 1911-1914; Assistant in Prints and Drawings Department of the British Museum, 1914-16; Keeper of the Stein Antiquities, British Museum, 1914-16.

Sir Denison Ross is a Fellow of the University College, London, and a Fellow of the Calcutta University. He is also a Foreign Corresponding Member of the Hungarian Academy.

His publications include: The early years of Shah Ismail; The Tarikh-i-Rashida, a history of the Mongols of Central Asia; The Heart of Asia (with Mr. F. Skrine); Life and Times of Omar Khayyam; Introduction to Beckford's Vathek; A Poetical List of Birds in Turki, Manchu and Chinese; An Arabic History of Gujarat; the Poems of the Emperor Babur; The Turki and Persian Divans of Bayram Khan; Abu Turab's History of Gujarat; besides contributions to magazines, newspapers and scientific journals. His recreations are given in the reference books as "music, fishing and languages." His clubs are the Athenaeum and White's. He was created a knight in 1915 for valuable services during the war in the War Office. He is a C.I.E., Ph.D., M.R.A.S., and F.A.S.B.

Sir Denison Ross is 49 years of age, and married in 1904. Lady Ross is an accomplished musician, like Sir Denison Ross himself. Mr. S. B. C. Ross, the Postmaster-General of Hongkong, is a cousin of the new Vice-Chancellor.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF "THE CHINA MAIL.")

THE STRAITS DOLLAR.

SINGAPORE, February 3rd.

The new Governor, accompanied by Lady Guillemard, arrived this morning aboard the *Kashmir*. He was ceremonially received.

Replying to addresses of welcome, Sir L. N. Guillemard gave the assurance that there was no intention by the Government to raise the value of the Straits dollar. He also said the immediate danger of another rice shortage was past.

EIGHT HUNDRED GERMANS.

SHANGHAI, February 2nd.

Eight hundred German repatriates sailed aboard the *Hudson* *Maru*, yesterday, bound for Rotterdam. The majority fought at Taingao. The dock presented an animated scene, as the uniforms worn were of a multifarious character.

Another batch of repatriates, comprising the married men and their wives, follow later on another ship.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FATE OF ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK.

PARIS, January 30th.

It is reported that the Allied representatives in Siberia are energetically endeavouring to induce the Provisional Government of Irkutsk to release Admiral Koltchak and hand him over to them on condition that he promises not to participate further in politics.

The French newspapers are of opinion that no blame can at present be attached to General Janin, but the allegation against him in connection with the arrest of Admiral Koltchak must be cleared up.

General Gaidar, ex-Commander of the Czech Forces in Siberia, in an interview, declared that Admiral Koltchak had become more and more unpopular, owing to his increasing dictatorial manner.

AMERICANS CAPTURED BY THE BOLSHIEVICS.

LONDON, January 28th.

A New York telegram to the *Paris Tribune* says that the Bolshievics in Siberia have captured eight American army engineers and several American Red Cross workers.

CHINESE LABOURERS.

LONDON, January 29th.

The Chinese in France are being rapidly repatriated from Havre via Canada. Only about 5,000 still remain, awaiting transport.

A British officer attached to the Chinese for the last three years says that their conduct has been praiseworthy. They have done very useful work. He is glad to think that they are returning with a round sum of accumulated wages, for instance one company alone takes 180,000 francs.

CHINESE MISSION TO DEVASTATED FRANCE.

LONDON, January 29th.

The Hon. Mr. S. T. Sze, brother of the Chinese Minister in London, has arrived in Liverpool aboard the *Empress of France*. He is in charge of a Chinese Government Mission to visit the devastated areas in France, and to study commercial conditions and methods in Britain and the Continent.

LATE MR. H. R. KINNEAR'S WILL.

LONDON, January 29th.

The late Mr. H. R. Kinnear, formerly of Shanghai, left property valued at £39,652. He bequeathed his books and pamphlets on China to the University of Cambridge.

ROME TO TOKYO FLIGHT.

ROME, January 28th.

D'Annunzio has telegraphed to Colonel Berlioz, Director-General of Aeronautics, notifying him that it is impossible for him to participate in the Rome to Tokyo flight owing to the non-solution of the Fiume question.

He has chosen Captain Gartinetti, now in Fiume, to take his place. Gartinetti was one of the aviators who flew with D'Annunzio over Vienna during the war.

He is coming from Fiume with Lieut. Franzarolo, who will also participate in the flight. The other pilots will be Lieut. Bylicco, Angiolotto, and Ferrarini. The departure of the five aeroplanes competing in the flight has been delayed to the last moment advisable before the monsoon breaks. It is still being hoped that D'Annunzio will join.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

VICTORIA GAOL.

QUESTIONS BY THE HON. MR. POLLOCK.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., is to ask the following questions at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council:—

1.—Is it a fact that the Indians in the Gaol Staff are recruited locally whilst the Indians in the Police are recruited in India? If so, what is the explanation? Will the Government put both Services on the same footing as regards the field for recruiting?

2.—Was Government rice supplied to the prisoners in the gaol during the rice control period last year? Was this rice inferior in quality to the rice which had been previously supplied?

3.—Is the food which prisoners in the gaol refused or were unable to eat added to surplus and sold by the Government? If so, how many pounds of surplus food was so sold during each month in the last six months of the year 1919?

SHANGHAI'S HOUSING PROBLEM.

WOODEN HUTS AS A SOLUTION.

Shanghai, like Hongkong, has its Housing Problem. The *N. C. Daily News* of January 31st devotes a couple of columns to the subject of wooden huts as a solution for expensive building. The following paragraph indicates the purpose of the article:—

"We have received a very interesting communication from Mr. J. Ambrose, of Messrs. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., who draws attention to the fact that there is a frame house still standing on a lot in the Broadway quite near the corner of Chaofung Road, which was erected between 50 and 60 years ago and which still appears to be structurally sound. Mr. Ambrose confesses that a house of this class requires more outlay in the way of painting than one built of brick; but against this he estimates that the cost of building, even nowadays, should be 30 per cent. less for a house of timber construction. In America, where wooden houses are very much in vogue, the comparative cost of building is reckoned as being 40 per cent. less than for brick."

IMPORT OF GOLD INTO INDIA.

The following revised arrangements are announced in London:—

When firms or institutions wish to import gold into India without incurring risks from possible variations in the acquisition rate they may enter into a contract for that purpose with the Controller of Currency, or, in the case of gold to be delivered at Bombay, with the Accountant-General, Bombay. The terms of the contract are as follows: The Government of India will pay for gold on delivery at the acquisition rate prevailing at the time when the contract is entered into. Firms or institutions which take advantage of this arrangement must undertake to ship gold within 30 days of making contract, but failure to ship within 30 days will not operate to make contract void or involve other penalty, provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the Controller of Currency that delay in shipment was due to no fault of importer.

Gold not ordered from India, but by offices in London or New York for branches or constituents in India, should be contracted for with the India Office, who will be prepared to make similar arrangements.

If no contract is made, gold will be paid for, as before, at the acquisition rate prevailing on the date of shipment on a through bill of lading.

ITALIAN PROTEST AGAINST SLAV AND GERMAN CREW.

ROME, January 30th.

The *Messaggero* strongly urges the Government to prevent the continuance of the scandalous situation whereby steamers of the Trieste Lloyd going to the Far East have a large percentage of the crew composed of Slavs and Germans. This is injurious to Italian influence and prestige, especially in Japan, whose friendship Italy desires to cultivate.

NORTH BORNEO CHARTERED COMPANY.

LONDON, January 30th.

Sir West Ridgeway (President) and the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone (Director) of the Chartered Company of British North Borneo, left England yesterday on a tour of inspection for North Borneo.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 30th.

Messrs. Montagu's report of January 29th states that the rise in the price silver is due to a scanty supply and the strength of the China Exchange and the weakness of the American Exchange.

CURRENCY AND THE EXCHANGES.

RESTORING GOLD STANDARD.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE.

The following is the final report to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury of the Committee on Currency and Foreign Exchanges after the War, which was appointed in January, 1918, under the chairmanship of Lord Cunliffe:—

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

We stated in the introduction to our interim report (August, 1918) our opinion that a sound system of currency would in itself secure equilibrium in the Foreign Exchanges. We have reviewed the criticisms which have been made upon this part of our report, but we see no reason to modify our opinion. We have found nothing in the experiences of the war to falsify the lessons of previous experience that the adoption of a currency not convertible at will into gold or other exportable coin is likely in practice to lead to overissue and so to destroy the measure of exchangeable value and cause a general rise in all prices and an adverse movement in the Foreign Exchanges.

The nominal convertibility of the currency note which has been sustained by the prohibition of the export of gold is of little value. The weakness of the exchanges is in a measure due to trade conditions, but an important cause of the depreciation in sterling in New York and other financial centres is, in our opinion, to be found in the expanded state of credit in this country. The existing expansion is not merely the legacy of the stress of war finance and Government borrowing, but also in part the result of maintaining rates for money in London below those ruling in other important financial centres.

The difficulties of the Foreign Exchanges position are aggravated by the grant of long term loans and credits, whether directly or under guarantee or otherwise by the Government or by private lenders to enable foreign States or their nationals to pay for exports from this country. Few of these loans and credits will be liquidated at an early date. The large payments which we have to make to America, North and South, for necessary imports of foodstuffs and raw materials from those countries make it essential that we, in our turn, should secure payment in such form as our exports visible and invisible. We recommend therefore that preference should be given to exports to countries which are able to make payment in the ordinary course of trade.

Increased production, cessation of Government borrowings, and decreased expenditure both by the Government and by each individual member of the nation are the first essentials to recovery. These must be associated with the restoration of the pre-war methods of controlling the currency and credit system of the country for the purpose of re-establishing at an early date a free market for a d in London.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The principles of the Bank Charter Act of 1844 were fully considered by us in our interim report. We have examined with care the opinions there expressed in the light of certain criticisms which have been made with regard to them. We see, however, no reason to alter our conclusions. We have again considered the principles governing the banking systems of the principal foreign countries, and we are satisfied that they are not so well adapted to the needs of this country as those contained in the Act of 1844. Certain important alterations which experience suggested to be desirable have been made in the constitution and management of the Bank during the war, and we do not now think it necessary to make any further recommendation.

GOVERNMENT BORROWING.

We desire to draw attention to the extensive use made during the war of the system of Ways and Means Advances from the Bank of England. We referred to this matter in paragraph 16 of our interim report, and explained its effect in causing credit and currency expansion. The powers given to the Government by Parliament to borrow from the Bank of England in the form of an overdraft on the credit of Ways and Means were, as the name implies, intended to enable the Government to anticipate receipts from a future or permanent borrowing for a brief period only. Indeed Parliament by expressly providing that all such advances should be repaid in the quarter following that in which they were obtained showed that it had no intention of bestowing upon the Government the power of securing an overdraft of indefinite duration and amount.

Under the exigencies of war finance the Government found it necessary to borrow in each quarter on the credit of Ways and Means the amount needed to enable them to comply with the statutory requirement that the previous quarter's Ways and Means Advances should be repaid, with the result that the total outstanding advances remained for a long time at a high figure. We are glad to see that efforts are now being made to reduce this overdraft to more moderate dimensions. We therefore hope now that conditions are less abnormal, that the Government will confine its use of Ways and Means Advances from the Bank of England to providing for purely temporary necessities. Such advances afford a legitimate method of tidying over a few weeks' shortage, but are entirely unsuitable for borrowings over a longer period.

FOREIGN BANKS.

Several of our witnesses have called attention to the conditions under which it is open to foreign banks to establish themselves in this country. We suggest that this is a matter which should receive the early attention of His Majesty's Government.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

(ASIATIC NEWS AGENCY.)

NEW INDUSTRIAL COMPANY.

SHANGHAI, January 25th.

Chinese semi-official advices from Tokyo indicate that Baron Goto, former Foreign Minister of Japan, who recently travelled through America and Europe, is coming to China. Baron Goto is interested in the formation of a Sino-Japanese industrial company for the development of the vast mining and industrial resources of China. It is reported that there are many prominent Chinese officials and businessmen at Shanghai and Peking who are interested in Baron Goto's project.

CHINESE AFFAIRS IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, January 30th.

Dr. Jung Kuei, Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Washington, has been ordered by the Peking Government to ascertain the actual situation in the Senate with regard to the various reservations to the peace treaty, especially the Shantung reservation. The leaders of the Republican and the Democratic parties are seriously discussing the compromise. Owing to the rejection of the treaty by the Senate, the Shantung issue is not so much talked about among American political circles.

With regard to the loan advanced to China by the Pacific Development Corporation of this city, the Chinese Parliament and Government at Canton had telegraphed to the Washington Government against its consummation, and expressed apprehension lest American wine merchants who are suffering losses at home on account of the "dry" legislation, were going to form a trust in China for the manufacture of wines for Chinese consumption. This is entirely untrue and without foundation, because the loan has been made to China by American interests solely for the promotion of legitimate commercial enterprises in the Chinese Republic without the slightest intention to do any harm to China and her citizens.

The situation in Mexico, so far as the Chinese emigrants are concerned, is improving day by day, and many Chinese have now returned to their own occupations. Mexico is still bandit-ridden and not a few helpless Chinese have been plundered and looted. Nevertheless, the Carranza Government has officially announced its intention to observe the Mexican-Chinese commercial treaties.

SCOTTISH AND IRISH BANKS.

"We have now taken evidence in regard to the application of the recommendations in our interim report to Scotland and Ireland. The status of legal tender was given to the notes of the Scottish and Irish Banks of issue as an emergency measure to tide over the period at the outbreak of war when a serious shortage of currency was threatened, a condition of affairs which no longer obtains. Some of the witnesses on behalf of the Scottish and Irish Banks showed a marked desire to retain the privilege of legal tender status for their notes. In our opinion the grant of legal tender status could not be given permanently to the notes of Scottish and Irish Banks except under statutory conditions similar to those embodied in the Bank Act of 1844. The evidence before us indicates that rather than be subjected to such conditions the banks would prefer the restoration of the pre-war status. We accordingly recommend that the pre-war status be restored. We further recommend that when the position which we contemplate in our Interim Report is ultimately reached the cover held by the Scottish and Irish Banks for their notes shall take the form of any legal tender at that time in existence."

CURRENCY NOTE ISSUE.

We have considered whether steps should not be taken at an early date to impose limitations upon the fiduciary portion of the currency note issue with a view to the restoration of the normal arrangements under which the Bank of England operates to reduce the reserve in the Banking Department of the Bank of England. In view of the fact that demobilisation is approaching completion and that as we hope fresh Government borrowing will shortly cease, we consider that effect should now be given to the recommendation made in our Interim Report that the actual maximum fiduciary circulation in any year should become the legal maximum for the following year, subject only to the emergency arrangements which we proposed in paragraph 33 of our Interim Report. The policy of placing Bank of England notes in the Currency Note Reserve as cover for the fiduciary portion of the issue as opportunity arises should, of course, be continued. We recommend further that the Treasury Minute made under Section 9 of the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1914, providing for the issue of currency notes to Joint Stock Banks, which is in fact inoperative, should now be withdrawn.

The Committee wish to place on record their deep sense of obligation to Mr. G. Upcott, who served as Secretary to the Committee from the beginning with unfailing zeal, knowledge, and ability. They are also greatly indebted to Mr. H. E. Pass, who was appointed Joint Secretary with Mr. Upcott in July, 1918, and rendered important and efficient service in the closing period of the Committee's labours.

Cunliffe (Chairman), C. S. Addis, R. E. Baskett, Basil C. Buckle, Gaspar Farrer, Herbert C. Gibbs, W. H. N. Trenchard, George H. W. Johns, A. C. Pigou, J. G. F. Stewart, W. Wallace. [Subject as regards the recommendations of paragraph 33 to the following reservation: Having regard to the evidence given by the witnesses from Ireland, the pre-war status should not be restored in Ireland until the Government consider the time opportune.—Geo. F. Stewart.]



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LABOUR SPLIT.

RAILWAYMEN AS "WRECKERS."

The Daily Express Labour Correspondent writes:—

Triple Alliance affairs have not been going smoothly for some time, and the simmering antagonism has now been brought to a sudden boil by the outbreak of a serious quarrel between the leaders of the three organisations.

The persons mainly concerned in this development are Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., and Mr. Robert Williams, who is the secretary both of the Triple Alliance and the Transport Workers' Federation. Mr. Robert Smillie and Mr. Frank Hodges, the president and secretary of the Miners' Federation, are only slightly less involved.

The explanation of the trouble is the combined opposition of the miners and the railway workers to the recent policy of the N.U.R. and the original cause of the existing strained relations was the railway strike, which, behind the scenes, was condemned by most of the big unions. A personal issue between Mr. Thomas and Mr. Williams has arisen out of this condemnation. It is a clash that was bound to come, but it is important to regard it only as a symptom of the much more serious and equally inevitable clash between the organisations and their policies.

After the settlement of the railway strike, Mr. Williams, in a public speech at Newport (Mon.), severely criticised the strike action of the railwaymen's leaders, mainly on the ground that they took action without consulting the associated organisations. It is laid down in the constitution of the Triple Alliance that each organisation instituting a movement which is likely to involve the other organisations shall before any definite steps are taken submit the whole matter to the joint body. The railwaymen entered on their strike without any such submission.

As luck would have it, a member of the N.U.R. executive happened to be in Mr. Williams' Newport audience, and he made the speech the subject of an official report to the N.U.R. executives. Then began a series of incidents, the secret history of which is just being revealed.

The N.U.R. executive, after a fiery discussion, passed a resolution strongly condemning the line taken by Mr. Williams. This was conveyed to him by Mr. Thomas, who, in a covering letter, embarked on a further reprimand of Mr. Williams, told him that the complaints which he had made should be the subject not of a public speech, but of representations in a private session of an executive, and accused him of having imperilled the continuance of the Triple Alliance.

Mr. Williams, in a characteristic reply, stated that he did not expect the N.U.R. to "throw bouquets" at him, and that he would reserve what he had to say until a meeting which had been arranged. He so far broke this amiable resolution as to add, however, that he was glad to receive Mr. Thomas' letter, as it was the only evidence since before the railway strike that Mr. Thomas remembered that the Triple Alliance was still in being.

All the correspondence has been circulated to the members of the three executives. Mr. Robert Smillie and Mr. Frank Hodges are to join in the fray. They, too, in common with practically every member of the miners' executive, although, perhaps, for different reasons, were bitterly opposed to the manner of the railway strike, as they are still opposed to subsequent actions of the railwaymen.

It would be a mistake to let the personal side of what has become a farce controversy obscure the far weightier questions of policy that are at the bottom of it. The view of both the miners and the transport workers is that the N.U.R., by suddenly acting on their own responsibility, stole a march, and not only broke the terms of the combination, but jeopardised the future of the other two organisations, and ran the gravest possible risk of involving every union in the country in a completely disastrous general strike. That view supplies the reasons for the intervention of the famous mediation committee.

The genesis of the trouble extends back to the days when the great "direct action" bubble was pricked. There were two schools of "direct actionists." One, including the Smillie-Hodges section of the miners, knew that "direct action" could only be effective so long as it was merely a threat. In other words, knowing that "direct action" could never be put into really effective operation, they hoped to secure their object by instilling fear into the community of what "direct action" might do.

The other school—a much smaller one—wished to try the experiment and to damn the consequences. Those who were at the final conference remember how Mr. C. T. Cramp waved his arms and proudly declared the power of the N.U.R. executive to call an immediate strike without reference to members or a council meeting.

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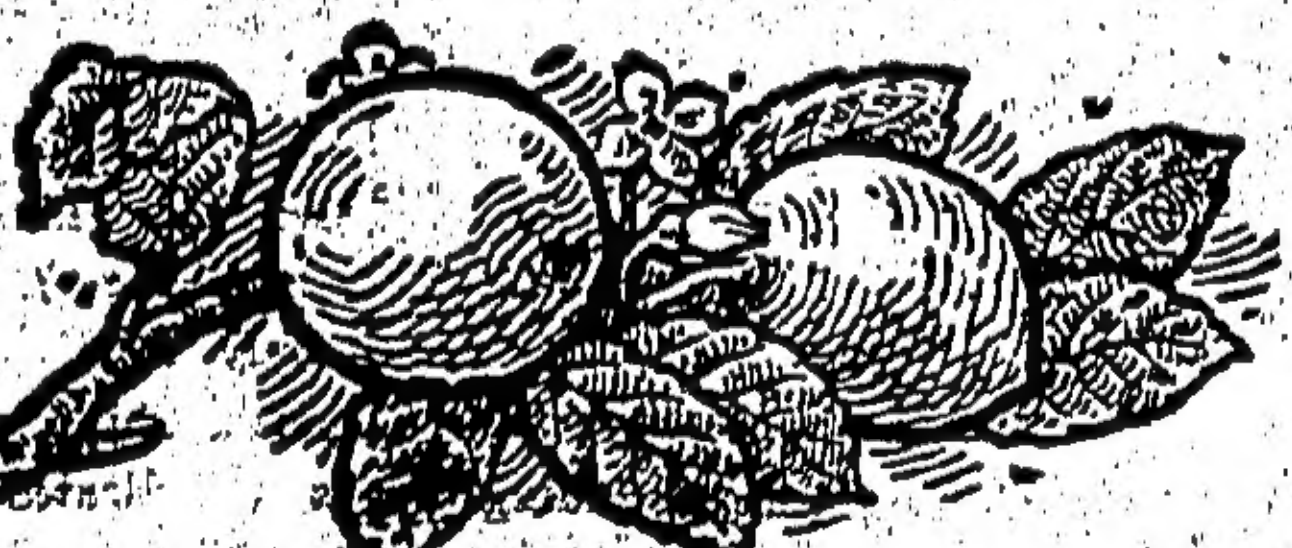
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COLONIAL SERVICE.

THE SWEATING OF GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS.

The *Morning Post* of December 18th says: The discovery this week in a London poor house of a gentleman who had just vacated, through serious illness, a high post in the Colonial Service is a shocking fact, and not a fact to be proclaimed were it not for the hope that publication of it will stir Parliament to deal promptly with the miserable conditions under which a most loyal and valuable body of public servants work.

Of the case of this unfortunate gentleman the briefest possible mention will be given. He had devoted 24 years of his life to the service of the Empire in one of its tropical dependencies; had risen to a position of great responsibility, for which he was paid at the rate of £500 per year. His health broke down completely with a most painful disease, due to the conditions of service in malarial swamps and jungles. The sick leave allowed to him expired; and he was put on half-pay, £250 a year. He had a wife and child, and their maintenance absorbed almost all that; certainly did not leave enough to pay for him in a hospital with surgical and nursing attendance.

Though a servant of the Colonial Office doing the work of an officer and of a Judge he had no right of treatment in a military hospital. He had to take refuge in a poor-house infirmary. His comrades are now moving to rescue him from this, and it is probable that his individual case will be relieved. But what of the system which makes such a scandal possible, which forces a Colonial Governor the other day to notify officially that in view of the small salaries of some of his officers, and the cost of living, if they sought relief in bankruptcy they were not to be punished?

THE GLORIOUS COLONIAL SERVICE.
The Colonial Service is one of the glories of our Empire. The men who at the outposts keep order, administer justice, and guide the backward subject races towards a more civilised life are, and have been for generations, among the most useful and the most devoted of our public servants. Their responsibilities are very great. Their record is an almost stainless one.

When at the Peace Conference the destiny of any district rescued from the Germans or the Turks came under discussion, to put it under British rule was generally the first suggestion. Foreign observers agreed without hesitation that our Colonial administrators were honest, just, and capable. Let us see how these men whose duties are so great, whose conditions of life so arduous, fare on the pay list.

The bulk of the administrative work in the Crown Colonies and the Dependencies falls on the shoulders of a Constabulary Service which is, in effect, a military service, with various judicial and administrative duties added to the ordinary work. To enter this service a young man must have a University degree, or some special scientific attainment, or have a commission in the Regular Army, the Territorials, or the Special Reserve. He usually puts in a period of training at a R.I.C. depot in Ireland, and then goes out to a Colony with £250 a year salary. On duty he has quarters provided, but no rations or service. Beginning with £250 a year, he progresses by annual increments of £15 a year up to £400 a year. Then after ten years' service, if he has been qualified for a higher grade, he progresses by £20 a year up to £500 a year. This is the limit in the average man's case.

In pension rights, if he breaks down before ten years, he gets nothing; if after ten years, he breaks down and is unfit for further service, he is entitled to a pension equal to one-fortieth of his salary for every year of service, i.e., retiring after ten years, he gets £100 per year. If he dies in harness his widow and children are not entitled to anything.

War bonuses and allowances have been given in practically every branch of the public service. For the Colonial Service these have been confined to an allowance of £50 a year for married and £100 a year for married officials; this allowance not to count for pension rights.

BANKRUPTCY INVITING.
It is easy to see that the Bankruptcy Courts or the Poor House looms ahead of any Colonial Service official who dares to marry under these conditions, and has not the best of luck as regards health. He must live, as a rule, in a black man's climate; he must try to keep up a white man's dignity; he is faced with the necessity of frequent changes of post. Before the war his position was desperate. Now, with practically all white man necessities increased in price by 300 per cent, it is hopeless.

To illustrate with a particular instance: A Colonial Office official just retired as medically unfit for further service after 20 years of work in Africa, during which he was unable to save anything, and had to practice always penurious economy, goes out now with a pension of £200 a year. In his last post he was administering 50,000 square miles of territory, and had responsibilities exceeding those of a general officer in the army. If he had done the same amount of service in the army his retiring pension would be at least £450, and to his little £200 the 30 per cent. bonus to meet increased cost of living "does not apply." A man completely broken in health by practically continuous active service in a tropical climate, who has family responsibilities, and who has no claim to free medical or hospital treatment, will find £200 a year a trait bulwark against the poor-house infirmary.

One may be reasonably confident that with men like Lord Milner and Colonel Amery at the Colonial Office there is no need to argue to convert them. They cannot sympathise with such scandalous sweating. But there should be Treasury opposition to fair play for the Colonial Service. Parliament, before raising, should warrant an immediate relief to these invaluable servants of the Empire.

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G. & R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from H.M. VICTUALLING STORER OFFICERS to sell by Public Auction,

On FRIDAY,

February 6th, 1920, at 10.30 A.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
Corner of Ice House Street.

A quantity of stores as follows:

Sugar, Oatmeal, Marrowfat peas, Split peas,
Haricot beans, Salt fish (dry).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

On FRIDAY,

February 6th, 1920, at 10.30 A.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
Corner of Ice House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.,
Removed to Sales Rooms for convenience
of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

On SATURDAY,

February 7th, 1920, at 10.30 A.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
Corner of Ice House Street.

SEVERAL PRIZES AND FIELD
GLASSES

(SUITABLE FOR THE RACES),

Also,
A small consignment of

Turkish Towels, Bath Sheets, Hemstitched
Sheets, Embroidered Bedspreads, Table
Covers, &c.

Several lots of Leather Travelling Trunks
and Suit Cases.

And
A number of lots of English Silk in
lengths of 10 yards each.

(Just arrived in the Colony).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

On MONDAY,

February 9th, 1920, at 10.30 A.M., at The
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.,
Premises Godown 17.

Eight Coils Steel Wire Rope.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

On TUESDAY,

February 10th, 1920, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
Corner of Ice House Street.

One upright Piano By Rachals & Co.,
Good Tone, very good condition.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(For Account of the Concerned),

On THURSDAY,

February 12th, 1920, at 10.30 A.M., at No. 10,
Knutsford Terrace, Top Flat.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
therein contained,

Comprising:—
Fumed Teak wood Hallstand and Dining
Room Furniture, Morocco Leather-covered
Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, Pictures,
Ornaments, and Sundry Blackwood Furni-
ture, large and small Teakwood Bedsteads,
Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, &c., Bed and
Table Linen, Cutlery and Plated Ware
including large Dinner Service complete.
New Aluminium Cooking Utensils, Bath
Room Utensils,
&c., &c.

Also
Pot Plants, Electric Fittings, Singer's
Sewing Machine, and one Large Hall Clock.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

INDO-CHINA

STEAMNAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

MANILA	SHANGHAI	HAIPHONG	COLOMBO	CEYLON	INDIA	CHINA
"LOONGSANG"	"CHOYSANG"	"FOOKSANG"	"LOESANG"	"YATSIANG"	"HINSANG"	
Fri. 6th Feb. 3 p.m.	Sat. 7th Jan. 11 a.m.	Mon. 9th Feb. 3 p.m.	Sun. 15th Feb. 8 a.m.	Thurs. 19th Feb. 5 p.m.	Wed. 14th Feb. Noon	

HAIPHONG LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Lights and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every two days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze River ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday. Sailing at Haiphong when indicated on office.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when indicated on office.

JOHORE LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TRIESTE LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Trieste, calling at Welhaven and Obolof.

S.S. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about

February 9th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

GENERAL MANAGERS

TELEPHONE No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"FEMERKESHIRE"	9th Feb.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENAMORY"	About 5th February	GENOA & ANTWERP
"GLENNAVY"	Middle of February	GENOA
"GLENSTRAIT"	Middle of February	LONDON
"GLENARIFFE"	End of February	GENOA & ANTWERP
"FEMERKESHIRE"	Middle of March	LONDON

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

AGENTS: The Glen Line, Ltd.; The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.; Owners of "Shire" Line.

Tel. No. 215, sub. ex. 22.

The management of the Coronet beg to announce

A GALA PERFORMANCE

of

"THE BE 'ER 'OLE"

at

THE CORONET

on

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH AT 11 A.M.

at which

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

has promised to be present as patron.

Tickets, \$2 per seat, may be obtained at the Theatre

FIFTY PER CENT. OF THE PROCEEDS WILL BE GIVEN TO INAUGURATE A FUND, PARTICULARS OF WHICH WILL BE SUPPLIED AT THE PERFORMANCE.

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATIONS
DE LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE
LIVER & KIDNEYS
Available for diseases of these important organs.
Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, Hematuria, &c.
Price 3s., leading Chemists or post free. Dr. L. de
Leclerc, M.D., Co., HAVRESCOPE ROAD, N.W.
LONDON, ENGLAND. DEPOTS: Paris, 15, Rue
Cassanovska; New York, 90, BEEKMAN STREET;
Sydney, 10, Market Street; Melbourne, 10, Collins Street;
Auckland, 10, Queen Street; Dunedin, 10, Princes Street;
Wellington, 10, R. K. PAUL & Co., Otago.

On Sale at:
Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office.
Messrs. KAY & WALKER, Ltd.
Messrs. BRAY & Co.
Glasgow: Messrs. A. R. Watson & Co.

Cable Address
Kawakisen, Kobe
Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th Ed.
and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Sannomiy
3314, 3333.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Y20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWAKAMI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MASAYA ABE

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And, under the Company's management:

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA,

No. 8, Buzen, Kobe.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For NEW YORK.

S.S. "SUVERIC" via Panama February 10th.

For BOSTON & N W YORK.

S.S. "LUCERIC" via Suez March 25th.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
(Managing Agents)

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(HOLLAND & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & ROTTERDAM "ST. FRANCIS" ... 7th February.
LONDON ... "MATOPPO" ... 10th February.
LONDON ... "SWAIZ" ... 15th March.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 5th Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 8th Feb. Noon
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 8th Feb. D'light
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 10th Feb. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"IOHANG"	On 10th Feb. 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI & LLOIL	"TAMING"	On 10th Feb. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HUNTING"	On 12th Feb. Noon
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"HANYANG"	On 15th Feb. D'light

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 36

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

HAICHING	Capt. A. H. Stewart	THURSDAY,	5th Feb. at Noon.
QUINNEBAGO	Capt. J. Medina	FRIDAY,	6th Feb. at Noon.
HAICHONG	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY,	10th Feb. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

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NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKHALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"ARIOSTO"	via Suez	15th Feb.
"CHARLTON HALL"	via Suez	25th Mar.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG & CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA,
APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENS-

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South).

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SANGOLA"	5,000	5th Feb. 4 P.M.	Straits, Ceylon, Bombay.
"BOMALI"	5,700	11th Feb.	Marseilles & London direct.
"NAGOYA"	7,000	13th Feb.	Do.
"DILWARA"	5,800	16th Feb.	Straits, Ceylon, Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	8,000	20th Mar.	Marseilles & London via Cebu.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South).

"GREGORY APCAR"	4,700	6th Feb. 1 P.M.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	5th Feb. 4 P.M.	* Calling at Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Queensland Ports and Sydney, Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	28th Feb.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"EASTERN"	4,000	5th Feb. 4 P.M.	Kobe & Moji.
"TAKADA"	7,000	10th Feb.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,000	10th Feb.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 1 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
* Passengers tranship at Colombo to "Mantra."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.
Agents.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following S.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"ICONIUM"	About Feb. 9th.
"CROSSKEYS"	About Feb. 18th.
"WHEATLAND"	About Feb. 22nd.
"ENDICOTT"	About Mar. 18th.
"ELKTON"	About Mar. 30th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"MONTAGUE"	About Feb. 15th.
"ABERCOR"	About Mar. 5th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Com. on points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, HONG KONG MANSIONS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

S.S. "ASKAWAKE"

About Middle MARCH, 1920.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Agents.

Telephones.

277 & 278

5th Floor.

Hotel Mansions.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	Feb. 23rd
TENYO MARU	20,000	Mar. 11th
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Apr. 1st
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Apr. 1st (from Yokohama)

* Outfitting Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA, AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,000	Mar. 13th 1920
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 11th
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 18th

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.
For all information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 23

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS & DEPARTURES

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000 ... On or about 23rd Feb.

SHANGHAI (Only)

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, CANNI, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

"SCHARNHORST" 13,000 ... On or about 18th Feb.

"FORBES" ... 20,000 ... On or about 18th Feb.

"AMAZON" ... 10,000 ... On or about 1st Mar.

"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000 ... On or about 20th Mar.

Argo boat for EUROPE to call at MARSEILLES, if sufficient inducement offered.

GENOA, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM.

"COMMANDANT MAGES" ... On or about 29th Feb.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Sunday, 15th February.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading, shipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"CANADA MARU" ... End of February.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Wednesday, 18th February.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Thursday, 8th February.

"MADRAS MARU" ... Sunday, 22nd February.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th February.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 8th February.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 12th February.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

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